The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,602—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in town	Rs.	50 0
——— including postage	„	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	25 0
——— including postage	„	36 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„	13 0
——— including postage	„	18 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	5 0
——— including postage	„	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under	Rs.	5 0
First insertion	„	2 8
Second Ditto	„	2 8
Third Ditto	„	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2 As per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding Ditto ... 2 „ „
In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each ...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON—April 1st, at the royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, the wife Dr. J. Anderson, of a daughter.

HART—April 4th, at 7-2, Camac Street, Mrs. P. C. Hart, of a son.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

TAYLOR—April 8th, at Chidepore, Mr. Thomas P. Taylor, 3rd Class Police Inspector.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers as follows, weather permitting:—

Leave Bombay ..... 3rd & 17th | Leave Bassadore ..... 10th & 24th
„ Muscat ..... 8th „ | „ Bunder ..... 13th „
„ B. Abbas ..... 9th „ | „ Lingah ..... 14th „
„ Lingah ..... 11th „ | „ B. Abbas ..... 16th „
„ Bunder ..... 12th „ | „ Muscat ..... 20th „
Arrive Bassadore ..... 13th „ | Arrive Bombay ..... 23rd „

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. AVENS, will be despatched as above on 17th inst.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Cargo at Kurrachee, by the first available Steamer, to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, over the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay ..... 1 & 15 | Leave Calcutta ..... 1 & 15
„ Cutwar ..... 2 „ | „ Bissapatam ..... 4 „
„ Mangalore ..... 4 „ | „ Mangalore ..... 6 „
„ Cannanore ..... 4 „ | „ Cannanore ..... 6 „
„ Calicut ..... 5 „ | „ Madras ..... 9 „
„ Cannanore ..... 5 „ | „ Negapatam ..... 12 „
„ Tellicherry ..... 6 „ | „ Cuddalore ..... 13 „
„ Cochin ..... 7 „ | „ Cochin ..... 17 „
„ Quilon ..... 8 „ | „ Quilon ..... 18 „
„ Negapatam ..... 12 „ | „ Tuticorin ..... 20 „
„ Madras ..... 15 „ | „ Colombo ..... 24 „
„ Cuddalore ..... 16 „ | „ Tuticorin ..... 27 „
„ Vizagapatam ..... 18 „ | „ Cochin ..... 29 „
„ Bissapatam ..... 19 „ | „ Cannanore ..... 30 „
Arrive Calcutta ..... 23 „ | Arrive Bombay ..... 1st May

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1040 tons, 500 H. P., Commander PATTERSON, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th April.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries, Ootacamund and Madras, who can land at Tuticorin, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the above route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transhipt to the Rangoon Mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Uoran.	Colwa.	Mandwa.	Karanja.	Dhuramtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	3 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class ...	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurramtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A.M., and the Colwa Ferry at 9 A.M.

From Dhurramtur and Colwa every afternoon at 1 P.M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 60.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers as follows, touching at Mandwa, Uoran and Karanja:—

Up Steamer.	Down Steamer.
Cochin ..... Dep. Saturday.	Bombay ..... Dep. Saturday.
Beypore ..... „ Sunday.	Calicut ..... „ Sunday.
Calicut ..... „ Monday.	Tellicherry ..... „ Monday.
Tellicherry ..... „ Monday.	Cannanore ..... „ Monday.
Mangalore ..... „ Tuesday.	Cumpta ..... „ Tuesday.
Cannanore ..... „ Wednesday.	Carwar ..... „ Wednesday.
Carwar ..... „ Wednesday.	Goa ..... „ Wednesday.
Goa ..... „ Wednesday.	Vingorla ..... „ Thursday.
Vingorla ..... „ Thursday.	Ratnagherry ..... „ Thursday.
Ratnagherry ..... „ Thursday.	Bombay ..... Arr. Friday.
Bombay ..... Arr. Thursday.	Cochin ..... Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL

(To sail about 20th April.)

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,293 tons register, A.1 14 years at Lloyds, James Bannatyne, Commander.

This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agent, of ship *Dilharree*.

Bombay, 19th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "LLOYDS," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, at the expence and risk of those concerned.

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 9th April, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if the 1699 BAGS of RICE marked S M F T H ex Ship "LLOYDS," from Calcutta, be not CLAIMED by others within three days from this date, they will be delivered to SEWLALL MOTTYLALL.

WALLACE & Co.

Agents for Captain S. Robinson.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be open from TO-MORROW, the 10th Instant.

SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 9th April, 1867.

NOTICE.—Messrs. SWAN and ELLISON are carrying on business as ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS, at the same address.

Pendigrass Lane,

April 9th 1867. Byculla.

UNIVERSAL BANK AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—Holders of Allotment Letters and Receipts, &c., for shares in this Corporation are requested to lodge the same at the Company's Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, for Examination and Registration.

NARAYEN CRISTNA, LAUD.
GOVIND BALCRISTNA.
Liquidators.

10th April, 1867.

ALHAMBRA—ESPLANADE.

NOW IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

THE Proprietors of the above place of Public ENTERTAINMENT, beg to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, both Europeans and Natives that they are preparing to give a series of Performance for a short season which will far excel in Novelties, Varieties and taste anything hitherto presented in this City.

The Managers feeling confident of the success of their undertaking, which has induced them to erect a first class establishment regardless of expense. In catering for the public amusement they also feel confident with the assistance of First Class artists both Male and Female, who have lately arrived in Bombay that they will meet with their support, which is so essential to the success of a place of this description.

Full particulars will be given in a future Bill of the

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for April—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained in *Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 19, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. CHARLES GEORGE HERRING is authorized to sign for our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE. BLACKWELL & Co.

Bombay, 10th April, 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILL WRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS, and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repairs and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ships Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the Association, No. 81, Bazaar Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following Business:—

To receive the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1866 and the Directors' Report.

To elect Two Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation.

To consider the position and prospects of the Company.

By order of the Board,

SORABJI SHAPURJI, Acting Manager

Bombay, 8th April 1867.

N. B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from 9th to 20th instant inclusive.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire, on Buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nada* the following Goods made expressly to order:—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in Morocco.

Ladies' Shoes Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Cloth Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Cloth and Artil Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastening.

Ladies' Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.

Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—Cash.

JUST imported "Ex BAYARD." HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to draw attention of his Constituents and the public to the following Goods which he has just unpacked. They consist of:—

Saddles and Bridles for Boys, complete with every requisite.

Fishing Tackles of different sizes and qualities complete with every requisite fitted in Mahogany cases.

Newly designed brilliant composition for polishing shoes, Harness and Hoods of Carriages, &c.

This invaluable preparation is a liquid always ready for use, and maintains its preservative properties unimpaired in any climate. Its application does not necessitate skilled labour, it lays smooth, dries hard and fast in a few minutes, and imparts an enamel surface to the work.

For prices and further particulars apply at

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. POULIN is prepared to give Instructions in the use of the Foil, Broadsword, and Singlestick at his ROOMS in Messrs. Sassoon's Buildings.

Hours on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from 6½ to 10 A.M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY from 4 to 7 P.M.

Terms Rs. 35 per month, three lessons a week.

ON and after the 15th instant, Six Sets of GOVERNMENT QUARTERS will be available at Matheran. They are plainly furnished, but Occupants must bring their own House Linen—cooking and servants.

The following is the Scale of Charges for each Set:—

Subaltern	15	Rupees per Month.	
Captain	25	„	„
Field Officer	45	„	„
Non Military	60	„	„

Preference of Occupancy will be given to Sick Officers.

Further information may be obtained from the Superintendent to whom all applications should be addressed.

JOHN LUMSDAINE, Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office, Matheran, 3rd April 1867.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.

Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered will superfine Cloth.

Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra Pockets.

Thurston's best Cues and Tips.

Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.

Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.

Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.

Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.

French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.

Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of April instant, at 4o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:

To receive the Directors Report and Statement of Accounts.

2. To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.

3 To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until after the said meeting, as required by the Articles of Association.—Dated this 10th day of April, 1867.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the said Company in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the Eighteenth of April 1867, at 4o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:

Firstly.—To confirm the following Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, held on the 26th day of March 1867, that is to say: "Whereas, it is proposed to wind up voluntarily the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company (Limited) under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and to transfer or sell its Business and Property to the Colaba Company, Limited. It is Resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may be hereafter appointed to wind up the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited shall have authority to Transfer or Sell to the said Colaba Company, Limited, the whole or any portion of the Property and Business of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Limited, in consideration of receiving in Compensation or part Compensation for such Property so sold such number of Shares in the said Colaba Company Limited as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the Members of the said United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited rateably in proportion to the Shares held by them in such last mentioned Company."

Secondly.—To pass a Resolution in the following terms that is to say: That the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

Thirdly.—That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company Limited when appointed shall be authorized to purchase the interest of any member dissenting under Section 175 of the Indian Companies Act 1866, either out of the Cash in the hands of the Company or out of monies to be raised by such Liquidator or Liquidators by mortgaging or selling any portions of the property of the Company.

Fourthly.—To fix the past and future Fees of the Directors.—Dated this 10th day of April 1867.

REMINGTON & Co.,

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment,
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Consitituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	...	11 to 13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	...	16 13
BADHAM'S Balbrigan Socks embroid. Silk	...	18 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	...	16 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	...	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	...	16 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	...	13 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	...	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	...	28 45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	...	ea. 10 12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	...	„ 3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	...	„ 3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	...	„ 4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	...	„ 4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	...	„ 6 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	...	„ 7 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	...	„ 6 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	...	2 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65		0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	„ 75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	...	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	„ ...	10
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„ ...	10 8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts	„ ...	12 8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts	„ ...	76 0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	...	25 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable		20 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	...	20 0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars	...	... Per doz.	6 7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	...	...	6 7
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars	...	...	6 7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	...	...	6 7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	...	25 0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do 2 ft. 9 in.	...	28 0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do 3 ft.	...	30 0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	...	40 0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	...	18 0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railway Bags	...	18 0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	...	18 0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	...	8 0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	...	16 to 20 0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	...	12 0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	...	30 0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	...	30 0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	...	36 0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	...	22 0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROS.

IN conformity with a Resolution passed on the 15th March 1867 by the Board of Directors of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS a Branch has been established in London, 13, Leaden Hall Street, E. C.

M. V. CUMINS,
Stock Broker, Rampart Row.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that an ADJOURNED MEETING of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the proposed Drainage scheme for Bombay.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 9th April, 1867.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the Company will CLOSE its BUSINESS in Bellasis Road on the 13th April 1867, and all Gentlemen having Horses or Carriages standing at the said Company's premises are requested to remove the same on or before that date.

All DEBTORS to the Company are hereby required forthwith to pay to the undersigned the amounts due by them and all CREDITORS are requested to send in their claims without delay.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Bombay, 9th April 1867. Liquidator.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

ARCHBISHOP STEINS' MEMORIAL FUND.—It is proposed, if the subscriptions admit of it, to present to ARCHBISHOP STEINS, a personal testimonial, and to commemorate his name by laying the foundation of the proposed Catholic College on the Esplanade, which is to be called "ARCHBISHOP STEINS' COLLEGE."

Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be good enough to pay their subscriptions into the Oriental Bank, to the credit of Dr. R. A. DALLAS and J. P. GREEN, Esq.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA & THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the first DIVIDEND of ten Shillings per pound will be paid at the Office of the undersigned in Rampart Row, on and after the eighth day of April current, at the rate of two Shillings per Rupee, to Local Depositors in the Bombay Branch, whose Claims have been admitted by the Official Liquidator in London. CREDITORS must attend personally, or by regularly constituted Attorney, to receive their Dividends.

A. J. HUNTER,
A. J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators of Bombay Branch and Attorneys for W. H Holyland, Official Liquidator, under the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 3rd April 1867

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay. HENRY GAMBLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY is now open at No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Cartes de Visite at Rs. 18 per dozen, and ½ dozen Rs. 10.
Cabinet Pictures at Rs. 30 per dozen.
Portraits and Groups, 8 by 6, Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. do. 10 by 8, Rs. 60 per dozen.

Large sizes by appointment. Life size Busts, coloured or plain; Views of all the most interesting parts of Western India, Native Characters, &c. Studio open from 9 to 4 or earlier by previous appointment.

D. SYKES,
Operator and General Manager.

JOHN MOIR & SON, Aberdeen, beg to inform their Customers, that, in addition to their PRESERVED PROVISIONS, they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture, Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Liquidators in the Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 16th day of April at 3 P. M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1st. That the Liquidators of this Company be, and they are hereby authorized to accept a proposal of compromise made by the Directors of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, on the following terms, viz. :—

The account of the Company with the Bank to be taken as at the date of suspension of the Bank, viz., Rs. 89,52,187-9-3. The Liquidators of the Asiatic Banking Corporation shall be at liberty to make over to the Liquidators of the Bombay Reclamation Company 1,000 Shares in the Bombay Reclamation Company, and shall pay Rs. 1,750 per Share or in that proportion, to all the remaining Shareholders.

The said sum of Rs. 1,750 to be paid in full within six months in priority to all other Creditors of the Bank excepting to such Creditors as are willing to accept a compromise of 3 Annas in the Rupee, who will rank "pari passu" with the Company, and all the Assets of the Bank shall be charged with such preference payment accordingly.

Upon the Shares being handed over to the Company by the Bank, all liability of the Bank or its Nominees shall absolutely cease and determine.

2. That the Liquidators be authorized to carry out the above Compromise either intact or with such modification as to them may seem proper.

3. That all powers to Compromise referred to in Section 174 of Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India be hereby conferred on the Liquidators.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited.

Bombay, 6th April 1867.

WITH reference to the above NOTICE SHAREHOLDERS in the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED) are hereby informed that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING advertised for TUESDAY the 9th April will not be held.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th April 1867.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES RANKEN is authorised to sign our firm per procuration from this date RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1867.

THE EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 27, Meadow Street, at 1 P. M., on FRIDAY, the 12th April, 1867, to pass the following special resolutions:—

That the words the qualification of a Director shall be the "Ownership of five shares or more of which he must have been the registered proprietor for three Months at least previously" be cancelled, and the following inserted in their stead—"the qualification of a Director shall be the Ownership of two shares or more of which he must have been the registered proprietor for one Month at least previously."

That Clause XCII. of the Articles of Association intimating that "Shareholders are to pay 9 per cent. interest on Calls in arrears" be cancelled, and the following to be inserted instead "That the minimum Interest on Calls in arrears is to be 9 per cent., but higher rates may be charged at the discretion of the Directors."

By order,
ALEX. C. BRIGG & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, 25th March, 1867.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NICOLL & Co. have always in stock a large and varied assorted of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Gaiters, &c.

All orders promptly executed.

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next doors to Messrs. Treacher and Co.

MESSRS. BARNES & Co., Purveyors to the P. & O. Co. &c., respectfully inform their Customers that they have appointed G. B GLADDING, their Agent in Bombay, and that orders for Goods and Remittances will be received by him.

Mofussil Residents are particularly informed that no Commission will be charged for landing, clearing, and forwarding their Goods.

Messrs. BARNES & Co., preserve and ship Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Potted Meat, Game and Fish, Soup, Sausages, Jam, bottled Fruits, Pickles and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

G. B. GLADDING.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned:—

Less 10 per cent. for cash in original cases. Monthly settlements 5 per cent.

	Quarts per dozen.	Pints per dozen.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry	Rs. 44 0	Rs. 24 0
A. D. Paul's (Sillery Mousseux)	„ 40 0	„ 21 0

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), and in the matter of Act XIX. of 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD, KNIGHT, has appointed WEDNESDAY the 24th day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the Court House, to proceed with the settlement of the List of Contributories of the abovenamed Association, COPIES of all affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, and grounds of objection, if any, of the Contributories, should be left at the office of the undersigned on or before 5 P.M., of WEDNESDAY the 17th day of April—Dated this 30th day of March, 1867. CRAWFORD & BURRELL,

Attornies for the Official Liquidators.

ESTATE OF RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above Estate will be held, at the Office of Messrs. Remington & Co., in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 17th instant, at 4 P. M., when the Arbitrators will submit a Report of their proceedings, and the accounts of the Liquidation under the Deed of arrangement, and the Creditors will be requested to decide upon the future action to be taken, as regards the final distribution of assets, and adjustment of the Estate.

Bombay, 5th April 1867. F. A. SPENCER, Manager to the Arbitrators.

JUST received, a very handsome collection of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.—DAMASK TABLE LINEN of the finest texture, just unpacked. Damask Table Cloths of various dimensions, and Table Napkins to match. Also DAMASK TOWELS, SPANISH BLANKETS, &c.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—Mr. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilled Tuner, who is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs.

Mr. J. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.—A tasteful collection of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter Cups, Jewel Boxes, Card Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.

PORCELAIN WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.

FANCY GOODS.—An elegant assortment.

TOYS.—English, German and French Toys, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction, Scientific Toys, Picture Books, Articles for Christmas Tree, &c.

Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for schools and charitable institutions are offered a very liberal discount.

No. 6 Hummum Street Fort. J. NEUBERG.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of DADABHOY BYRAMJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an order made by the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, on the 5th instant, it is ordered that the creditors of the said DADABHOY BYRAMJEE (who have not yet done so) do send particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to Mr. T. F. PUNNETT, Manager of the Trustees of the said Estate, at his office, Rampart Row, at the premises partly occupied by the Commercial Bank of India and the East on or before FRIDAY the 19th day of April instant, or that in default they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets that may be made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 6th day of April, 1867. DALLAS & Co.,

Solicitors for the Trustees.

B. F. CAMA'S TRUST.—All DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to PAY to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS; and all CREDITORS are requested to send in their CLAIMS without delay, accompanied with all necessary Vouchers, and made up with Interest to 31st July 1866.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees of B. F. Cama's Estate.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. G. ROGERS ceased in our Firm from this date, ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

1st April 1867.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., Mess, Commission, and General Agents, Auctioneers

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet; little doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	82 per sh.
2,00,000	400	133	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China.	50 p. share.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 11.

Simpson, Lieutenant R. J. B., 12th Regiment M. N. I., on sick leave, from Kamptee.
Stevens, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Army, from Nagpore
Brine, Major F., Royal Engineers, on leave, from Chetlaam.
Johnston, Lieutenant Colonel R. M., H. M.'s 1st Grenadiers, on duty, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 11.

Jacob, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Annesley, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Allibaugh.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY COLONEL WILBY.

Bombay, Thursday, 11th April.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Major J. R. Henderson, Royal Artillery, has obtained leave to proceed to England by the overland route on medical certificate subject to confirmation. This officer is not available for duty with troops.

Assistant Surgeon A. Barry, 25th Regiment N. I. from 6th April to 4th June, on privilege leave.

Lieutenant R. Simpson, 1/4th King's Own Royal Regiment, from date of departure to 60 days, on privilege leave.

Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Muter, general duty, from 15th April to 15th May, in anticipation for two months privilege leave being sanctioned. Should His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's sanction not be obtained, Lieutenant Colonel Muter, will return to duty on expiration of the thirty days leave herein granted.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 10th April.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lieutenant C. Swinhoe, Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant W. T. Keays, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Lieutenant G. F. Bryant, Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Lucas, Acting Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be confirmed in that grade.

Captain C. F. Keays, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class

Captain G. S. Mignon, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Captain R. T. Clarke, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, continuing in his present appointment as Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Major J. Thacker to be confirmed in the grade of Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, continuing in his present appointment as Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Captain G. S. Mignon Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, having returned to Bombay on the 13th ultimo, the following arrangements are made in the Commissariat Department from that date :—

Captain R. T. Clark, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to revert to the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Captain J. Clements, Acting Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to revert to the grade of Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Lieutenant W. T. Keays, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to revert to the grade of Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant G. F. Bryant, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to revert to the grade of Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from date specified :—

Captain Mossom Boyd, and Captain Frederick William Knight, 3rd April 1867.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate :—

Major R. R. Ricketts, Madras Staff Corps, for twenty months.

Brigadier General C. Birdwood, Commanding Deesa Brigade, for six months.

Major J. Fairbrother, Staff Corps, 2nd in command Her Her Majesty's 25th Regiment N. I., and Lieutenant J. S. Iredell, Staff Corps, Adjutant Her Majesty's 15th, Regiment N. I., for twenty months.

Lieutenant F. F. Conuyn, General List, Quartermaster Her Majesty's 4th Regiment N. I., (Rifle Corps), for 18 months.

Surgeon C. Thomson, M.D., Bhopal Political Agency Surgeon, is allowed Furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Colonel C. P. Rigby is allowed to retire on the pension of a Captain.

Captain D. Macintyre, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 2nd Goorka Regiment, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 10th April, 1867.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Captain (Major) W. H. Saulez, 18th Brigade R. A., to proceed to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Captain J. B. Hartly, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, to England for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Captain W. H. Saulez, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 2nd April to 1st May, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Major General M. W. Smith, C. B., Commanding P. D. A., Staff, from date of departure to 30 days, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Captain W. Cunningham, 11th Hussars; Lieutenant A. E. S. Preston, 11th Hussars; Lieutenant A. H. Curry, 11th Hussars; and Cornet H. Shuttleworth, 11th Hussars, from date of departure to 29th September, on private affairs.

Captain H. S. Osborne, Invalid Establishment, from 20th April to 20th October, to proceed to the Neilgherris.

Major E. T. St. L. McGwire, 1st Foot, termination of the special duty on which he has been employed in Bombay to 30 days, on private affairs, to rejoin his Regiment.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 10th April, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. Apothecary C. Anding has been appointed to the civil medical charge of the Kolapoor Agency.

The following alteration in designations is sanctioned by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council :—

Mr. A. Edgiston, Chief Superintendent of Land Police, Bombay, to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Mr. J. H. Dunlop, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Superintendent of the Water Police, to be Deputy Commissioner, Water Police.

Mr. A. Sherwood, Resident Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway at Sholapoor, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first Class in the Poona District.

Mr. C. McIver, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Kurrachee District.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the closing from the 1st to the 15th of May next of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad.

The Honorable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have sanctioned the closing for six weeks, from the 22nd instant, of the Senior Assistant Judge's Court at Sholapoor.

Mr. C. Goane, Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Political, Secret, and Educational Departments, resumed charge of his duties on the 2nd instant, after office hours.

Erratum.—In the Government Notification dated 3rd instant, for the appointments of Assistant Surgeons John Williams, M. D., and Samuel Duckering, as Civil Surgeons of Kotree and Shikarpoor respectively, *read* "as *Acting* Civil Surgeons.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadoor on Derris Khan Nizamanee, Mooktyarkar of Oomerkote, in the Thurr and Parkur Districts in Sind.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Mr. R. C. Beynon, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Mahratta Country, is allowed 15 months' leave of absence to proceed to Europe, in addition to the two months' leave granted to him on the 11th ultimo, under the provisions of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The following appointments are to have effect on the departure of Mr. R. B. Worthington on furlough :—

Mr. G. Waddington to be First Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, but to continue to act as First Assistant at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. J. King to act as First Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar from the date of Mr. Worthington's giving over charge, with the power of a magistrate in that district.

Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Major C. J. Prescott to act for Lieutenant Colonel Francis during his absence.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 1st to the 31st May 1867, his duties during his absence being performed by Assistant Surgeon Gray.

The undermentioned Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers having produced the necessary Certificates, have been granted by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Covenanted.—Mr. J. W. Robertson, for 6 months.

Uncovenanted.—Mr. C. J. Bright, for 6 months.

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, C S, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to his duty on the 18th March, via Marseilles.

Mr. F. J. Candy, Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College, is allowed six months' leave of absence to Europe, from the 15th instant.

Surgeon J. H. Sylvester received charge of his duties as Acting Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery on the 23rd ultimo.

The Reverend W. K Fletcher, Senior Chaplain, returned to duty on 1st April 1867, from the privilege leave granted him in notification dated 13th March 1867.

SHIPPING.

APRIL. ARRIVALS.

11 Evelyn .....Borg .....Calcutta, March 9.

APRIL. DEPARTURES.

11 Sawdy Chisholm .....Bonze .....Liverpool.
" Frenchman's Reyeund .....Scott .....Liverpool.
" ...ton Castle .....Gibbs .....Liverpool.
" ...ge Herpe .....Nacula .....Tuticorin and Colombo.
" ....Brown .....Mauritius via Galle.
" ...e (s) .....Hillyer .....Persian Gulf.

...ained their port clearances yesterday :—
...ound to Colombo.
...d to Liverpool.
...ound to Rangoon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SECOND EDITION

OF THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

For ROUTE to MATHERAN, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to MAHABLESHWUR, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to the COTTON DISTRICTS, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For ROUTE to CALCUTTA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to the CAVES of AJUNTA and ELLORA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to EUROPE, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to CHINA and AUSTRALIA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the ROUTES to ALL PARTS of INDIA, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the LATEST ALTERATIONS in the G. I. P. RAILWAY and B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.
For the SAILING of the OVERLAND and COASTING STEAMERS, See INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE for April.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price 8 Annas.

રેલવેનાં ઈશતેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર.

"મુંબઈ ગેઝેટ" ના માલેક બરેદ ઇનાદીઅન પેનીનસુલા રેલવે કંપની અને મુંબઈ, વરોડા, અને સેન્તરલ ઇનડીઆ રેલવે કંપની એઓની પાસેથી (બીજા ડેટલાએક હકદારો) આ બંધે રેલવે કંપનીનાં ઇસ્તેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર પરથીજ કરવા માટેના હક તેણે એબધાએ પેત લીધેલે. જે ઊપરથી તે બંધે માંની કોઈ પણ લાઇન ઊપર જેબો ચેતવણી, જાહેર ખબર, અથવા પકેકારેટો ચોડાવાવા માંગતા હોબ તે માટેના કિંમતો લેવાને તે તઇઆર છે.

જાહેર ખબર બંગડેજી ચુબાણમાં હોબ કિંમા કોઇ પણ ગામની ચુબાણમાં હોબ તોપણ ચોડાવા આવશે.

રેલવેનાં ઇસ્તેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર પરથીજ કરીબાથી જે ફાએદેઓ થાએછે તે ધ્યાનાપરેટ કીંમતની દરેએક ઇસ્તેશન ઊપર, નાંબો કે મોટા, તે ઊપરથી દરેએક ડેકાણે જાહેર ખબરનો મોટો ઉપયોગ કરવાનો રસ્તો બગલ ડના લોકોમાં પડબો છે.

વીમાંની કંપણીબો, બાંકાબુ બાતાંની કંપણીબો, હોતેલ કીબરો, વેપારી, ધંધારૂ, અને બીજાબો જેબો પોતાની ધંધાની બાબદ પરનની જાણમાં લાવવા માંગતા હોબ તેબો તમારાબો રેલવેનાં ઇસ્તેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર છપાવવાનો હકની કીંમત બુજેછે.

હીનદુસ્થાન બધે હેબી પરકારે જાહેર ખબર છપાવવાનો હક કેબ નહી કીંમતી થાઈ પડે તે વીશે કાંઇપણ કારણ નજર આવતું નથી. આકરણ હીનદુસ્થાનની બે મોટી લાઇના ઊપર ગામેડી ઉતારૂઓનો આવગાવ મોટો અને વધતો થાએ છે તે લોગાં ગામેડી વેપારી, ધંધારૂ, અને બીજા આ જેબોનાં જોબમાં આવેછે કે તે લોકોની ચુબાણમાં જાહેર ખબર છાપવાનો હક મલેબો છે) તેબોને માલમ પડવાનુ કે તેબોનો રોજગાર વધારવા માટેની જાહેર ખબર રેલવેનાં ઇસ્તેશનો ઊપર મારવાથી લાભકારીક થાઇ પડશે. ગયેલી છેલ્લા પતરક ઊપરથી જોબમાં આવેછે કે મુંબઇ, વરોડા, અને મધ્યમ હીનદુસ્થાનની રેલવેની મારફતે તારીબ ૧૭ મી નવેમબરના આખરબાતાં અથવા૩ીબ્માં ૨૬,૬૮૭ ઊતારૂઓનો આવગાવ થાબો હતો : અને તારીબ ૨૫ મી નવેમબરના આખરબાતા અઠવા૩ીબામાં ગરેઢ ઇનડીઅન પેનીન સુલા રેલવેની મારફતે ૫૬,૦૫૨ ઊતારૂઓનો આવગાવ થાબ્યે હતો.

જાહેર ખબર પરથીજ કરતારાબોનાં "તેજત" (સેબ્માંદ) પરમાણે પકેકારેટો "મુંબઇ ગેઝેટ" છાપબાનાં મનેજરને મલવાથી જણાશે.

"મુંબઇ ગેઝેટ" પરેસ, તારીબ ૨ જી જાણેવારી ૧૮૬૭.

FOR SALE.—A Sociable, by McNAUGHTON and SMITH, and a pair of Arab Horses, 15 hands high, very quiet. To be sold, together or separately. The Horses go in single as well as double Harness. They were also used in Saddle and one of them goes in Tandum—can be seen at 24 hours Notice.

BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE.

11th April, 1867.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.—Just received per steamer "MALTA."

Prime York Hams.
Middleton Bacon.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Cheddar Cheese.

J. NEUBERG.

No 6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE AT No. 24, BELLASIS ROAD.

By order of the Liquidators of the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company (Limited.)

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the above Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th inst., all the moveable property of the above Company now lying on their Premises at No. 24, Bellasis Road, the sale to commence at noon, and the following are amongst the things to be sold, viz :—

Nine hansom Cabs never used, Blackwood Furniture, such as Chairs, Office Tables, Almirias, Copying Press, Iron Safe, Clock, Screen, Cash Boxes, Carts, 4 pairs Bullocks, Zinc, Buckets, Bellows, Anvils, some Sets of Double Harness, and some of single, ditto, two Cows and two Calves, one Dog Cart, and five Bullocks, &c., &c.

No. 5, Forbes Street,
Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

BENNETT & Co.

MESSRS. HEERALALL AND COMPANY. —AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land together with a building thereon, situate, lying or being in Juggeewun Keeka Street, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 1101, 1102, 1103, by admeasurement 2722/9 square yards 53 feet in length and 23 feet in breadth and assessed under No. 15 and 16, and bounded as follows :—On the East by the sweepers' passage, on the West by the Juggeewun Keeka Street, on the North by the house of Jeevan Ramjee Gheewallah, and on the South by the house of Shewakram Wishnooram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned. HEERALALL & Co., Auctioneers.

6, Rampart Row, below the Commercial Bank, 10th April 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED AND HOUSE PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD, LATE OF MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE KHAMBATTA.—By order of the Mortgagees, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty Land or Ground, together with two bungalows and premises erected and built thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort, at Grant Road, containing by admeasurement 3,356 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say : on or towards the North partly by the ground of Fabrico of N. S. de Esperance and the Falkland Road, on or towards the South by the drain of the Grant Road, on or towards the East by the gutter or drain of the Grant and Falkland Road, and on or towards the West by the property of the late Juggonath Sunkersett, or howsoever otherwise abutted or bounded, and which said piece or parcel of Land or Ground is registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 156.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application either to G. F. RIMINGTON, Esq., Solicitor, or to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors, Sassoon's Buildings Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.,
Bombay, 10th April, 1867. Auctioneers.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, APRIL 12TH,

NO PERFORMANCE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, APRIL 13TH,

A GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

NEW EXTRAORDINARY FEATS,
NEW MUSIC,
NEW BALLET,
NEW OPERATIC PIECES,
NEW DANCES,
NEW SOLOS
(VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,)
AND
NEW PANTOMIME.
BY THE
CELEBRATED FRENCH COMPANY,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
M. LEON,

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle Rs. 5; Stalls Rs. 3; Gallery Rs 2; Pit Rs. 1

Tickets and Places may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Rampart Row and at the Theatre on the evening of Performance.

Doors open at 8.—Performance to commence at 9.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Limited) new and first class ship "HYDERABAD", 1,339 Tons Register, has superior accommodation for 1st Class Passengers, to sail positively first week in May, direct for Liverpool.

For Passage apply to the undersigned or Captain on board

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Sassoon Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay, 11th April 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. F. W. SEDGWICK has this day joined me in business as Exchange and General Broker.

H. GAMBLE.
J. P. R. CESSFORD.

7, Church Gate Street, 11th April, 1867.

ESTATE OF ATMARAM MADOWJEE. —All DEBTORS to this Estate are requested to Pay to the undersigned the amount of their Debts; and all CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims made up with Interest to 6th July 1866, accompanied with the necessary Vouchers.

H. GAMBLE.
MICH. R. De QUADROS,
THOS. F. PUNNETT.

No. 7, Church Lane, Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "MERWANJEE FRAMJEE, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once to take Delivery of their respective Goods, falling which, all Packages, as they are ready, will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the Concerned. Captain Charles Pike will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners of the *Merwanjee Framjee*
Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

In the matter of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who have carried on business in co-partnership under the Style or Firm of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF YEARLY ACCOUNTS of the above Estate have THIS DAY been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the High Court in accordance with clause 21 of Act No. XXVIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India.

H. D. MACDONALD,
J. MAX. SOMERVILLE,
RAGHONATH NARAYEN, } *Trustees.*

Bombay, 5th April, 1867.

NOTICE has been given that the following Resolution may be proposed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS to be held on TUESDAY, the 16th instant. That it it appears desirable to the Liquidators of this Company to enter into any Compromise with the Asiatic Banking Corporation, it is the opinion of this Meeting that such compromise should be limited to the Deposit Accounts of the Company with the Bank and should not include or have any reference to other assets of the Company which cannot be correctly valued at present or to the liabilities of the Company which are now undetermined, and that such compromise should not be made if it is based on a smaller return to the Company than fifty per cent of the amount at Credit of the Company in the books of the Bank fifty per cent. or eight annas per Rupee being the rate at which it is understood that the Asiatic Banking Corporation is compromising with other Creditors.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Liquidators.
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).
Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed for the EASTER HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 19th (Good Friday) to MONDAY, 22nd instant, both days inclusive :—

For the Chartered Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L., and China,
R. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
G. P. ROBINSON, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MÜLLER, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. WINDRAM, Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited.)
W. H. PEILE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA'S ESTATE —The Trustees of the Estate of Mr. BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA having Assets on hand sufficient for the payment of a first Dividend, hereby give NOTICE to all his CREDITORS who have signed the TRUST DEED that they are required to appear in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned with full particulars of their Claims, and to prove the same before the 15th of May 1867, shortly after which date the dividend will be payable to Indian Creditors as will be notified hereafter by advertisement.

Creditors in China England and elsewhere than in India must similarly prove their Claims before the Attorneys of the Trustees at the several places where Attorneys have been appointed, previously to the 15th June 1867. The dividend to Creditors other than Indian Creditors will be payable in Bombay on and after the 15th July 1867.

All Creditors who have not signed the Trust Deed are hereby warned that unless they execute the same and prove their claims within the times above limited, they will be excluded from all benefit of the Trust, and that Mr. B. F. Cama has expressed his intention of taking the benefit of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India.

J. BEATTIE,
JAMES HOSSACK,
DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA,
Trustees of the above Estate.

6, Rampart Row, Bombay, April, 1867.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Committee of the Bombay Scottish Education Society are happy to be able to announce that their first Day School for boys and girls will be opened in the Fort on MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 10 A. M., under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, who have just arrived from Scotland.

Arrangements are made for securing suitable quarters in Rampart Row. Meanwhile, the Committee have secured for the school a portion of the house in Meadow Street belonging to Merwanjee Bhownuggree, opposite the present *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Boys will be educated up to the High School Standard until the establishment of the proposed High School.

Girls will receive a substantial English Education. Those for whom it is desired will be taught Instrumental Music, Drawing, and Fancy Needle-work.

The fee for elementary Education will be Rs. 5 a month.

Committee.

Alexander Brown, Esq., Chairman.
D. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Chairmain.

T. Blaney, Esq.	Rev. J. Paton.
Rev. D. C. Boyd.	M. H. Scott, Esq.
John Connon, Esq.	A. F. Shepherd, Esq.
Captain Davidson, R. E.	John Smith, Esq.
The Hon'ble A. J. Hunter.	F. A. Spencer, Esq.
C. Macdonald, Esq.	N. Spencer, Senior, Esq.
J. Maclariane, Esq.	G. R. Wilson, Esq.
Rev. D. Macpherson.	Rev. John Wilson, D. D.

J. G. Nicolson, Esq., M. D,
J. Windram, Esq., Treasurer.
D. C Boyd,
D. Macpherson, } Joint Secretaries.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867.

WHOEVER had ventured to prophesy two years ago, when the American war was brought to a sudden termination, that the price of Dhollera cotton at Liverpool in the spring of 1867 would be elevenpence a pound, and that the season of 1867 would be the busiest ever known in the cotton market of Bombay, would have been ridiculed as the dreamer of dreams more vain than any that had misled the most sanguine promoters of financial associations and reclamation companies. Yet what would then have been esteemed a miracle has actually been accomplished for Bombay; and we are guilty of no exaggeration in saying that the trade of the port has never been more prosperous, or in a more thoroughly wholesome and satisfactory condition, than at the present moment. The cessation of the period of exceptionally high prices has not been without its advantages; for it has put an end to the dangerously speculative business that was mainly carried on by native shippers; the bulk of the commerce has now fallen into European hands; and, as no cotton is shipped except at prices that leave a fair margin, trade is on the whole, conducted more profitably, because it has a sounder basis, and enables shippers to look forward with reasonable confidence to making steady though moderate gains, instead of being condemned to the hazard of winning or losing a fortune at a throw. It is the more necessary to put forth this declaration, because many outside critics and even some persons in Bombay itself are still of opinion that, though the place may continue to grow in importance as the chief port of communication between India and Europe, the fortunes of Bombay will no longer depend in a great degree on the cotton crop of Western India. Recent experience has certainly taught us this lesson, that the demand for Indian cotton originally created by the outbreak of the American war, far from coming to an end with the close of that war, only received a partial check; and that, for a year or two to come at all events, we may expect to see maintained a much higher range of prices than were ever known before the time of the cotton famine in England. Moreover, it is plain that the hold which the necessity of the English manufacturers gave us of the home market is likely to be strengthened by the immense improvement which has been effected in the quality of much of the cotton grown in India. Experiments patiently conducted over a series of years, with for a long time no perceptibly beneficial results, are now, at a critical moment for our commerce, culminating in the production of a staple which is on the average far superior naturally to the old Indian cotton, and which, by the new methods of ginning and pressing that have been introduced into the country can be cleaned and packed in such a way as to make it acceptable to the English manufacturers even in face of the competition of American cotton. Surat, in fact, we may fairly hope, will soon lose altogether its bad name in the English cotton market, and instead of being regarded as a wretched substitute to be used for want of anything better and discarded at the first convenient opportunity, will be welcomed as not only a cheap but a very good variety of the material which is most essential to the industrial prosperity of England.

These hopes are founded on the reports lately published by the Acting Cotton Commissioner for this Presidency on the crop of 1866-67. The Bombay Presidency proper, consisting of the Northern and Southern Revenue Divisions, will produce this year, according to "careful and moderate estimates," 148,418 candies 644 lbs., or 116,369,356 lbs. of cotton, being the largest, and, it would appear, the best crop ever grown here. The unusually large out-turn is due, of course, mainly to a favourable season, but partly also to more careful planting and cultivation. It may serve to give our readers a clear idea of the great stride in advance that Bombay has taken, when we state that more than two-fifths of the whole produce of the Presidency is "exotic" cotton, the "indigenous" varieties now only claiming a little under three-fifths of the total yield. The word "exotic," however, does not here mean cotton grown from seed imported from abroad, for in this sense there is practically no exotic cotton cultivated out of Dharwar, where the variety known in the market as Sawginned Dharwar is steadily gaining ground from year to year, but forms at present only about one-third of the quantity classed as exotic in the Cotton Commissioner's reports. The balance of two-thirds consists really of Berar cotton; that is to say, Mr. L.-R. Ashburner, the energetic collector of Khandeish, has completely exterminated the very inferior cotton hitherto grown in that collectorate, and substituted for it excellent cotton produced from seed which he bought in Berar and indnced the ryots to plant in their fields. The old Khandeish staple was about the worst kind of Indian cotton brought to market, and was chiefly used for the purpose of adulterating the superior cotton of Berar and Guzerat. Mr. Ashburner, therefore, has directly attained the object of the Cotton Fraud Act by obtaining grants from the fund raised by the Act to purchase seed and reward the mamlutdars and other native officials who used their influence with the ryots to overcome the natural repugnance of the agricultural mind to whatever savours of innovation. By persuading the people to grow Oomrawuttee cotton instead of Khandiesh he has struck a heavier blow at the practice of adulteration than if he had placed every restriction that legal ingenuity could devise on the presses when the cotton is made into bales for shipment. Nor is this all: for Mr. Ashburner has at the same time practically made the ryots of Khandeish a present of the sum of £569,353, being the difference in their favour between the value of the crop this year and that of the old "indigenous" crop; that is to say, the introduction of Berar cotton into Khandeish has been equivalent to a remission of the whole land revenue—amounting to £324,283—with a bonus added of £240,000 which is "left in the hands of the "ryots and local dealers;" "and it may," Mr. Ashburner justly remarks, "be considered "to that extent a permanent addition to the "wealth of the Province." We cannot understand why the Bombay Government, in acknowledging the success of Mr. Ashburner's efforts, should "doubt whether any reliable "data are forthcoming as to the precise amount "of gain that has ensued." The figures are plain and simple enough, and there can be no difficulty in the calculation to any one who has learnt the common rules of addition and subtraction; and it would have been more to the credit of the Government to look a little more carefully into the matter, and ascertain for themselves that Mr. Ashburner was not making too much of the splendid results of his labours, than to throw out this utterly uncalled-for insinuation that, after all there are no "reliable data" to show the "precise" advantage of what he has done. The importance of the experiments in Khandeish lies not only in the work already accomplished, but in the fact that of the immense area of ground available for cotton cultivation in that Province (1,400,000 acres), less than one-third is yet planted with cotton, so that, in the words of the Cotton Commissioner, "if this district pro- "gresses as it is now doing, it promises fair to "become one of the most (if not *the* most) "important cotton district of the Presidency." It should be noted, further, that Mr. Ashburner, not satisfied with growing only a better variety of cotton than was formerly known in Khandeish, has now succeeded in acclimatizing what is unquestionably the best variety of Indian cotton—the Hinghunghaut—in parts of his collectorate, and is now, with the help of his able Inspector, Mr. Hewett, and the native officers, endeavouring to make it supplant Berar as Berar supplanted Khandeish throughout the Province. It is impossible not to watch with sympathy and admiration the progress of such a work; and one resents it almost as a personal grievance to find that Mr. Ashburner has been thwarted to some extent this year in his efforts to procure supplies of Hinghunghaut seed by the competition of Mr. Carnac, the Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars, who, fired by the example of the Collector of Khandeish, has now entered the market against him, and is trying to obtain seed from Hinghunghaut to plant over all the wide country that supplies the great markets of Oomrawuttee and Khangaum. Ultimately, no doubt, the effect of this competition will be advantageous to Western India, for it will have the effect of eradicating all kinds of inferior cotton and producing for the Bombay market an abundant supply from the Berars and Khandeish of a staple very nearly as good as that of New Orleans.

Although, then, Bombay proper only produces about one-fourth of the total crop of Western India—the rest being grown in Berar—and in parts of foreign Guzerat and Kattywar—we may take credit to ourselves for not only doing our best to improve our own cotton, but also for setting an example which others are eager to follow. Even as regards ginning and pressing the cotton, Berar has still a great deal to learn from Broach, the most prosperous collectorate of Bombay. In preparing the cotton for market Broach is fully twenty years in advance of Mr. Carnac's districts. Nor is this superiority due only to the fact of the railway through Berar having been but recently opened. The Bombay and Baroda Railway brings down all the Broach cotton, and every bale is half-pressed; while the Cotton Commissioner of Berar and the G. I. P. Railway officials are at their wits' ends to devise means of carrying down the unpressed cotton on the Nagpore line. Our impartial opinion is that no amount of energy expended in establishing ginning factories and presses up-country will ever raise Berar to the level of Broach until markets for the villagers to bring their cotton, to are fixed at stations along the line of railway instead of at such out-of-the-way places as Oomrawuttee and Khangaum. The Bombay and Baroda line runs right into the town of Broach, and the bales are loaded on to the waggons in a siding which adjoins one of the principal presses. The G. I. P. line, on the other hand, carefully avoids every important town on its route—and only the other day a correspondent of our own re-echoed the complaints of some up-country grumblers, who were indignant because Mr. Temple, not seeing the use of putting a railroad out of the way of both goods and passengers, insisted on carrying the line to Jubbulpore right through that station instead of all round it 8—thus spoiling, as the foolish residents say—"all our pretty compounds," as if the sight of the railway should not be much better and more comforting to them than that of any number of compounds. So it is, however, that for the most part the railway is not permitted to go in search of customers, as it were, to the very places where it is chiefly wanted; and thus the cotton of Berar is still brought to places eight or ten miles from railway stations, and the cost and worry of transport are needlessly multiplied. Why should not Mr. Carnac use his influence with the villagers and the traders to induce them to make Sheagaum and Budnaire their market-places instead of Khangaum and Oomrawuttee?

EGYPTIAN LETTER.

(*From our Own Correspondent.*)

ALEXANDRIA, 26TH MARCH.

COTTON.—The arrivals have still further decreased, about 3,465 bales only having come from the interior during the past week, against 4,697 bales in the week preceding.

COTTON SEED.—The demand for this article is more active, and prices have advanced about 2 piastres per ardeb. Rates are now from £6-15 to £6 17-6 per ton, free on board.

The arrivals (like those of cotton) have begun to decrease; 11,500 ardebs having come from the interior during the past week against 20,000 ardebs in the week previous.

IN BEANS AND INDIAN CORN there is little change to note. The former may be quoted at 33s. 6d. per imperial quarter for Saidi quality, and the latter at 28s. 9d. per Imperial quarter, both free on board.

GUM ARABIC rather easier and worth £85 to £90 per ton, f. o. b.

In the bazars business is very dull, and although stocks of cotton goods have been much reduced, there is little or no improvement in prices. There is, moreover, a lack of confidence on the part of sellers, sundry failures having occurred lately among the native dealers, and long credits taken, when any credit given, with little redress to the sellers.

COPPER.—Still dull.

COALS.—Slightly improved in value owing to fewer arrivals.

New Castle on the way	31s. 0d. per ton.	
Do. in port	31s. 6d.	"
Do. landed	36s. 0d.	"
Cardiff on the way	28s. 6d.	"
Do. in port	28s. 6d.	"
Do. landed	34s. 6d.	"

FREIGHTS for cotton by steamers to Liverpool ½d. per lb., for grain 3s. per imperial quarter.

EXCHANGE at 3 months date on London piastres 99¾ per pound.

Ottoman

BOMBAY.

MAILS for Kurrachee per steamer *Comorin* will be closed at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE screw steamer *Lord Elphinstone*, belonging to the B. C. and R. S. N. Co., was hauled out of the Government Dock yesterday.

SURGEON C. THOMSON, M. D., Bopal Political Agency Sargeon, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

HER MAJESTY'S man-of-war frigate *Octavia*, Commodore Hillyar, left yesterday for the Persian Gulf, and the Gunboat *Vigilant*, Captain Brown, for Mauritius via Galle.

MR. R. C. BEYNON, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Maratha Country, is allowed fifteen months' leave of absence in proceed to Europe.

THERE are several applicants for the appointment of Interpreter to the chief magistrate, recently become vacant in consequence of the demise of Mr. Crushnajee Ramchunder.

THE B. & B. S. S. Co. will despatch their steamer *Nada* about the 16th instant as an extra steamer to Suez, the *Ganga* leaving on the 20th also for the same port.

THE High Court (both sides including the criminal sessions) and the Bombay Small Cause Court as well as some of the public offices will be closed this day on account of the Ram Naomee holiday.

THE director of the Indo-European line yesterday forwarded a telegram to the Secretary to Government reporting that the direct line was interrupted beyond Bagdad; Persian line still interrupted.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE having been appointed on special duty in the License Tax Department, Mr. R. H. Showell will be appointed to officiate for him, as Mr. Leeke, the second magistrate is expected here by the next mail.

OUT of a large number of candidates who appeared in the recent examination for the office of moonsiff, sixteen have passed their examinations successfully. Of these 14 are Hindoos, 1 parsee and 1 Mahomedan.

THE late jailor of Dharwar, G. De Costa (*alias* Strannock) who recently absconded from that part of the country, was arrested by Inspector Barnes and Damper of the Bombay police last night in the Marine Lines, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a public servant and with forgery. There was a reward of Rs. 100 offered for his apprehension.

THE British ship *Merwanjee Framjee*, Captain C. Pike, which arrived on Wednesday last from the port of Liverpool, passed the following vessels on her present voyage :—On March 23rd she spoke with the barque *Naval Brigade* in lat. 3·47 N., long. 76·58 E., from Cochin 8 days out. On April 7th spoke the British ship *Evelyn*, from Calcutta, in lat. 15·19 N., long. 72·38 E.

WE may mention that the *Earl of Dublin* steamer, a description of which appeared in our impression of yesterday, was built by the eminent firm of Robert Duncan and Co. of Port Glasgow, the same builders who constructed the new and beautiful steamer *Earl Canning*, belonging to the B. C. and R. S. N. Company, which at her trial trip a few months ago attained a speed of 13 knots.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment on the Esplanade this evening :—

Quick March		Hamn.
Overture	"Zanetta"	Auber.
Quadrille	"Marien"	Beefurth.
Selection	"Giralda"	Adam.
Waltz	"Rondo No. 2"	Gumbert.
Galop	"Malakof"	Laurent.

A [illegible]ight accident occurred yesterday at the [illegible]al Sessions by which the presiding Judge [illegible]harles Sargent, might have been severely [illegible]d. Soon after His Lordship had taken his [illegible] a piece of wood from the frame-work of the [illegible]h over the Bench fell upon his head, for[illegible]ely without inflicting serious injury. His [illegible]ship proceeded with the business of the Court as usual.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Muncherjee Dadabhoy, a Parsee, was brought before R. H. Showell, Esq., charged with breach of the 2nd and 12th conditions of his license as an arrack-shop-keeper, at Parell,—the second condition of his license providing that he shall state to the Commissioner of Police the name of the person by whom the business is conducted, and the twelfth that he must have a sign board displayed in a conspicuous part of his shop. The charge was proved, and the defendant fined Rs. 50, with forfeiture of license.

ON Wednesday the Coroner held an inquest at Sonapore on the body of a Parsee named Khodabux Ardasir, 20 years of age, who was drowned in the Back Bay whilst bathing. It appeared that on the previous afternoon, the deceased and a companion went to bathe, in Back Bay, when preparing to enter the water the deceased was warned that the place he was going to bathe in was very deep, but he dived into it, and never came up again. His companion, after waiting for about a quarter of an hour, went home and told the brother of the deceased what had occurred. The body was afterwards found, but no marks of violence were perceptible on it. A verdict was returned of "Accidental death."

A CASE in which the Victoria Press Company is the plaintiff and the Bank of Hindustan the defendant came on before Sir Joseph Arnould at the High Court yesterday. The suit had been allowed to stand over from a previous day, with the view of ascertaining—as the Bank of Hindustan was undergoing liquidation—what had been done in reference to another suit (that of the Bank of China) against the same defendant, it being contended that the plaintiff was at liberty to proceed with the case notwithstanding the winding up. After hearing counsel (Mr. Green and Mr. Dunbar being for the plaintiff, and Mr. Pigot for the defendant) the learned Judge decided that for want of jurisdiction he could not make an order staying proceedings in the suit, the Bank of Hindustan being wound up under an order of the Court of Chancery. His Lordship at the same time threw out the suggestion that it would be desirable to have this matter brought before the Appeal Court.

THE mortuary report for the past week is more favourable than the previous one, the total number of casualties being 341 against 351, or 196 less than the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years and 114 below the corresponding period in last year.

RACE OR CASTE	Cholera	Smallpox	Measles	Fever	Other diseases	Accident.	Total.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	...	4	...	3	3	...	10
Brahman	...	1	...	1	12	...	14
Lingaet	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Bhatia	...	1	...	2	5	...	8
Hindoo of other Castes	1	23	1	53	71	5	153
Hindoo Out-castes	...	4	...	12	10	...	26
Mussulman	...	1	16	...	26	77	1	91
Parsee	...	2	1	...	9	6	1	19
Jew	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Native Christian	...	...	1	...	2	5	...	8
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	6
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	...	4	51	1	111	167	7	341
Corresponding Week, 1866	...	4	70	27	264	85	5	455

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LECTURE.—On Tuesday evening last the third of the series of the lectures for this season was given in the large room of the Town Hall by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, harbour chaplain, S. P. G. on *Paris, Past and Present*.

The lecturer introduced his subject by referring to the close connection that has always subsisted between France and England, which from the remotest geological periods according to Sir Charles Lyell and others were formerly united by an isthmus at the Straits of Dover; and the similarity of their fauna and flora, and of the Basque and Breton dialects still spoken on the shores of the Bay of Biscay, to those existing at the present day in Cornwall, Wales, the Isle of Man and Ireland, were cited as illustrations of the common origin of their races; and though English kings formerly possessed parts of France from the time of William I. until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Calais was lost to England; yet the Union which has been of late effected by the 'band of commerce,' since the passing of Mr. Richard Cobden's Free Trade Treaties of 1860 and '63 (by which a sum of forty millions of pounds sterling is exchanged in trade between the two nations) is a far stronger band of Union than ever existed previously, and affords in the present state of society one of the most powerful securities for international peace.

The situation of Paris, the Lutetia or Leucotecia of the early writers, Strabo, Pliny, and Cæsar, was, the lecturer said, like London situated in a temperate region, and on a navigable river only at nearly twice the distance from the sea, London being about 60, and Paris 112 miles from the sea and 200 feet above its level; and derives its name from the *Parisii*, a tribe of Gauls who had their stronghold and heathen temple here, in the century before our Æra, on one of three islands (*la cité*) now within the city boundary, and on the site where stands the magnificent Gothic Cathedral Church of Notre Dame. The successive vicissitudes of the city after the introduction of Christianity, by St. Dennis A. D. 250, under the Romans and the Merovingian, Carlovingian and Capetian dynasties of kings, and the great and decisive battle of Charles Martel who heroically rolled back the tide of Saracen invaders at the banks of the river Loire, A. D. 732 an action which saved Europe from a deluge of Mahomedanism; the 53 expeditions of the illustrious Charlemagne against the Lombards, Saxons, Arabs, Saracens, and others, and his policy in uniting, and in giving stability to the various wild and warlike tribes, who under the name of *Franks* or *Frenches* had banded together in the 4th century to defend their "*franchises*" against the Romans, and the attempt of that monarch to transfer the seat of his empire to Rome A. D. 801, or about 70 years before the reign of our Alfred the Great were referred to. "Since that period," observed the lecturer, "Paris had continued, in varying degrees, to progress in extent, power and population, and in spite of sieges (for it was in the hands of the English Kings Henry V. and VI. from 1420 to 1426), fires, pestilence and famine is now only the second city for population in Europe, and the first in the world for the length, breadth and beauty of its streets and the splendour and magnificence of its architecture."

The massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, August 24th 1572, when 500 Protestant nobles, including Admiral Coligny, who had espoused their cause, and 10,000 inferior persons, were put to death in cold blood in the city of Paris alone and upwards of 60,000 in the entire kingdom; was briefly described as well as some of the later remarkable historical events. The revolution of 1789 and '93 was represented as by far the most disastrous, and bloody event that had occurred to the city or perhaps in the world as from the taking and destruction of the Bastile on July 14th 1789 to the fall and death of the cruel Robespierre, July 27th 1794, many thousands of persons, in Paris alone, were put to death, principally by the *guillotine* and chiefly on the magnificent spot strangely calledthe *Place de la Concorde* in the Champs Elysees where stands the obelisk, between two splendid fountains; the streets being deluged with blood the river discoloured, and the fish were bloated, with human gore. The deaths of king Louis XVI., July 21st 1793, of Maria Antoinette, Charlotte Corday, Madame Roland, of the Authors of the Festival of Reason and of Madame Theroigne de Merricourt (who was worshipped as the Goodess of Reason in the Cathedral of Notre Dame) and who for the last twenty years of her life was a pauper lunatic, and died in the Asylum of Salpetriere, in July 1817, were briefly described; and the revolutions of 1830 and 1848, in which more officers fell chiefly in the beautiful Rue de Rivoli than in the battle of Waterloo were noticed as well as the accession of the present Emperor by the votes of upwards of seven millions of people in 1851.

Some of the most notable features of the city, as the conversion of the old ramparts into boulevards or streets with walks, and avenues; and the erection, by Louis Philippe, of the present fortifications which are about 30 miles in circuit with 58 gates; and the recent civic improvements in the erection of new boulevards by which some of the worst parts of the city have been removed; and the drainage paving, and lighting of the city improved under the present Emperor, who commenced the work in 1853, were noticed. Brief stetches of several of the most remarkable buildings were given us of the Old Bastile, the Tuileries, and other Palaces, Museums, Libraries, the Churches and their vicissitudes, the Theatres, Parks and Gardens Hospitals, &c. The example of humanity and benevolence afforded by the Empress in devoting to the f[illegible]ng of an Orphanage for poor girls, the £24[illegible] by the Paris Municipal Council on t[illegible] of her marriage, for the pur-cha[illegible]ond necklace; and again, in founding [illegible]Imperial Orphanage for boys, with the s[illegible]00 subscribed by the people as a testi[illegible] the birth of her son, were spoken of as [illegible]more glorious than the wearing all the j[illegible]els of the Mogul Palace or the Easterhazy wardrobe and as deserving the emulation of world, and especially of the millions of people in India who while famine is slaying its thousands, according to McCulloch, waste (on a moderate calculation of 1 per cent. on the entire value) and destroy *four millions sterling* value yearly, of the precious metals by abrasion of trinkets, and ornaments, besides endangering the lives of their children.

The Universal Exhibition of 1867 was also noticed, and some of the benefits likely to arise from it, and the offer of the P. and O. Company of a discount on the return journey as an inducement to go.

In conclusion, the lecturer while extolling the sanitary arrangements of the city and the benefits and blessings of art as furnished by cities such as Paris in refining taste, promoting intellectual advancement, and increasing the enjoyment and happiness of life; advert[illegible] to the fact that refined barbarism had existed and cruelties the most bloody, had often been practised, by nations among whom architecutre, sculpture, poetry and painting had been cultivated to the highest known perfection; and human blood had been shed in torrents for mere sport under the shadow of the most gorgeous piles ever erected by the skill of man, and contended that Moral and Divine truth and the example and work of the One perfect Man could alone elevate and refine our city populations and render than truly happy.

Several drawings and illustrations were exhibited at the close of the lecture kindly lent by Mr. T. E. Bulkely, C. E., and Mr. Lalcaca. A vote of thanks was proposed to the lecturer at the close by Mr. Proctor Sims, one of the members of the Committee, and carried by acclamation.

The next lecture will be given by E. Chapple, Esq.

ADDITIONS TO THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A SUPPLEMENT to the Bombay *Government Gazette* of yesterday contains the following :—

Under the provisions of Act VI. of 1845, the undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay and its Dependencies, and are requested to qualify by taking the prescribed oaths :—

Bannerman, Patrick W[illegible]	Jones, Richard Godfrey.
Battye, Wynyard.	Leibschwager, William.
Berkeley, James Cavan.	Mackeson, Frederick Laing.
Blair, Charles Renny.	Miles, Theophilus.
Blair, James Jenkins.	Morgan, Osborne.
Blowers, George Francis.	Muir, Wm. James Wemyss.
Boulton, Charles Frederic.	Nixon, John Pigott.
Cadell, Thomas.	Osborn, John William Willoughby.
Campbell, Alexander H.	Rivers Harry.
Campbell, Alexander Henry Edward.	Roberts, Arthur William.
Connon, John.	Scott, Michael Hugh.
Cruickshank, John.	Shepherd, Ashton.
Daly, Henry.	Shepherd, Joseph Augustus.
Duncan, Isaac.	Thompson, Edward.
Hayward, George Frederic.	Tweedie, William.
Impey, Eugene Chitterbuck.	Young, John Wellington.

THE REMUNERATION OF MR. JOHN SMITH AS LIQUIDATOR OF THE "OLD FINANCIAL."

MR. DUNBAR, instructed by Mr. Peile, appeared before Mr. Justice Westropp at the High Court yesterday, and moved His Lordship to make an order *nisi* in compliance with the terms of a petition presented by Mr. M. R. De Quadros, Mr. P. E. Bendir, Mr. E. D. Stead, and Mr. John S. Weatherhead, shareholders in the Financial Association of India and China. The contents of the petition were as follows :—

That the said Financial Association of India and China (Limited) is a Joint Stock Company registered under Act. XIX. of 1857 with memorandum and Articles of Association, printed, copy whereof is hereunto annexed and marked A, and by a special resolution of the said Company passed at a meeting held on the 21st day of March last and duly confirmed at a meeting held on the 4th day of April instant, it was resolved that the said Association should be wound up voluntarily and Mr. John Smith the manager of the Company was appointed at such last named meeting to be the liquidator of such Association and his remuneration was fixed at 2½ per cent. on the assets realized. The notice convening such meeting of the 4th day of April instant merely contained an intimation of the intention to pass a resolution confirming the resolution to wind up and a resolution to appoint a liquidator, and when at such meeting one Hormusjee Jehanghir proposed and one Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy seconded the appointment of a second liquidator, the said Mr. Smith, the manager, objected to such proposition on the ground that no notice of the intention to propose such resolution had been given as provided for by the Articles of Association of the said Company. A copy of the advertisement convening such meeting is hereto annexed and marked B. No notice having been given of the resolution to fix the amount of remuneration to be paid to the liquidator, your petitioners humbly contend that the resolution passed at the said meeting of the 4th of April instant was informal and incomplete, and that the same ought to be set aside; and your petitioners submit that the peculiar form of such notice referring to the appointment of a liquidator and not containing any intimation of the remuneration of such liquidator would naturally lead the shareholders who did not attend such meeting to suppose that the said Mr. Smith, who, up to the date of such meeting, was manager of the said Association at a salary equal to the duties to be performed, would continue the liquidation at the same salary, leaving it to the shareholders to vote special remuneration at the end of the liquidation. That the amount of remuneration which at the rate of 2½ per cent. the said Mr. Smith will be entitled to receive will, according to you petitioners' calculations, amount to between 70,000 and 80,000 rupees, whereas the actual work of the liquidation will not probably extend over a period longer than six to nine months. That your petitioner, Michael R. de Quadros, has 200 shares in the same Association, and your petitioner, P. E. Bendir, 20 shares in the same Association, your petitioner, the said E. D. Stead, 150 shares, and your petitioner, the said J. S. Weatherhead, 20 shares. Your petitioners truly believe that very many of the shareholders of the Association are dissatisfied with the very large amount of remuneration which, under the present arrangement, Mr. Smith will receive, and which under the circumstances next hereinafter stated will, in your petitioners' opinion, be quite disproportionate to the amount of work to be performed in and about such liquidation. It is a well-known fact that for several months past the business of the said Association has been gradually concentrated with a view of the reconstruction of the Association and the transfer of the assets and good-will to a new Company, and your petitioners crave leave to refer to the advertisement which appeared in the daily papers of the 8th instant intimating an immediate payment of rupees fifteen per share, on which your petitioners calculate that the said Mr. Smith will at once receive a commission of Rupees 12,000 or thereabouts. The shareholders of the said Association have paid up on the shares in the said Association calls to the amount of about seventy-nine lakhs of rupees, and by the balance sheet published by the Association on the 15th January 1867 the capital of the Company is now reduced to between 30 or 40 lakhs, and your petitioners submit that, under the circumstances of the case and the depressed state of commerce in Bombay, economy in expenditure is advisable in all windings up of companies with assets insufficient to return to the shareholders the calls paid by them. Your Petitioner M. R. de Quadros was present at such meeting and suggested the payment of a lump sum of Rupees 25,000 to such liquidator, which amount your petitioners consider would be ample remuneration for the work to be performed, but the said Mr. Smith himself objected to such amendment and said that the same could not be put to the meeting. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that this Hon'ble Court will order the revocation of the resolution of the 4th April last fixing the remuneration of the said Mr. Smith at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the assets realized, as being informal and not carried in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association of the said Financial Association, and that in the meantime the said Mr. Smith may be restrained from receiving any commission at that rate on the assets of the company now under distribution.

Some remarks passed between the judge and counsel in the course of the reading of the petition.

In answer to His Lordship, Mr. Dunbar said it formed no part of the objection to the resolution in question, that the notice calling the meeting had not been inserted in proper time. The objection was that the advertisement did not contain any intimation of the proposal as to the remuneration to be given to the liquidator. And it was merely the remuneration that the petitioners quarrelled with—not the appointment itself. The notice of the meeting was given in sufficient time, but nothing was said in it as to the rate of remuneration.

Mr. Dunbar further stated that this application was made under section 154 of the Indian Companies Act, which empowered any contributory to apply to the Court to determine any question arising out of the matters of a voluntary liquidation.

His Lordship asked if there was any vote taken at the meeting as to the amount of the remuneration, or whether any question was raised at all about it.

Mr. Dunbar said Mr. De Quadros objected at the meeting to the remuneration which was proposed.

The Judge : There was no regular vote taken on the point?

Mr. Dunbar : No, my lord.

The Judge : So there was nothing but a grumble. It would have been quite competent for any shareholder to move an amendment that Mr. Smith should be appointed a liquidator at a lesser remuneration, naming it.

Mr. Dunbar read a lengthy extract from a newspaper report of the meeting, but His Lordship pointed out that this was irregular, the correctness of the report not having been sworn to.

In reply to His Lordship, Mr. Dunbar said the distribution of assets which was to have commenced on the 10th instant, did not effect the present matter in the meantime.

The Judge : Is your motion opposed?

Mr. Dunbar : No, it is not.

The Judge : Then I shall give you a rule *nisi*.

Mr. Dunbar : I see Mr. Bishop here (solicitor for the Financial Association), but he is dumb.

The Judge : I thought I observed an unusual brightness in the eyes of Mr. Bishop when this motion was made!

The Court made an order calling on Mr. Smith to show cause why so much of the second resolution passed at the meeting on 4th April as fixes his remuneration as liquidator should not be rescinded, and why he should not be restrained from receiving remuneration at that rate.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution took place in the Town Hall on Monday afternoon, before a large assemblage of native and European gentlemen and some ladies. His Excellency the Governor presided, and Mrs. Gerald Fitzgerald also was present. Four o'clock was the hour which had been announced for the commencement of the proceedings, but it was about five when His Excellency arrived. He was loudly cheered on entering the hall. After the Governor had taken the chair,

Mr. J. Burgess, the Principal of the Institution, read the annual report, of which we give the following abstract :—

In the deed of settlement, dated 9th January 1849, the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy arranged to invest three lakhs of rupees in Government securities and fifteen shares in the Bank of Bengal, and five shares more, on the part of Lady Avabai his wife, the interest to be applied to mitigate the evils of poverty and the ills consequent on infirmity and old age amongst the Parsee community, and to provide for the education of poor and other Parsee children. To the capital thus contributed the Parsee Panchayat added 35 more Bank shares, making in all a capital of Rs. 6,85,000, exclusive of the premium on the shares. The monies were vested with the Government of the Honorable East India Company as trustees, the Company on its part agreeing to allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the three lakhs of rupees deposited with them. The income of the institution, it was arranged, should be divided into 400 shares and apportioned thus :—180 shares to be applied in Bombay in educating and otherwise assisting poor Parsee children of both sexes; 50 shares to be in assisting the poor and disabled, in paying the marriage expenses of their daughters, and defraying the cost of their funerals; 35 shares to be in maintaining a school at Surat; 45 shares to be in like charities at Surat as in Bombay; 5 shares to be for a school at Bharuch; 15 shares to be for charities at Bharuch as in Bombay; 20 shares to be for education at Udwada; 20 shares to be for charities at Udwada as in Bombay; 10 shares to be for a school at Naosari; 20 shares to be for charities at Naosari. There are thus 180 shares expended on other charities and 220 on education —180 in Bombay and 70 in the Mofussil. By judicious management on the part of the Panchayat the funds have been so augmented that the amounts allocated are in every case 30 or 40 per cent. larger now than formerly, and pauperism has, so far as I am aware, been so dealt with, that if a re-allocation of the income were now made, founded on the experience of the past eighteen years, I believe less than 100 shares at their increased value would be allotted to other charities and the remaining 300 be available for education, and closer examination might elicit a still more satisfactory conclusion. There are now 11 boys' schools besides 3 girls' schools and 3 girls' classes supported from the funds of the institution. When I took charge of the boys' schools in Bombay in February, 1861, there were about 420 pupils on the registers, with an average attendance of not more than 330. Early in 1863 the numbers had risen to 660, and the income allotted to the support of them and the three girls' schools was found insufficient for the salaries of the necessary teaching staff, whilst the accommodation for the Central schools then in No. 17, Church Gate-street, was much too narrow. On laying this before the Panchayat it was most gratifying to find how readily and munificently the wants of the schools were responded to. The houses at present occupied in Hornby Row were at once rented for the Central schools, and the Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in the liberal spirit of his revered father, the founder of the institution, devoted Rs. 70,000 in 5 per cent. paper to eclarge and increase the efficiency of the Bombay Central schools and to create new schools. To the interest of this sum Government agreed to add a like amount. An additional branch school was accordingly opened in Chandanwadi on the 4th January 1864, with three classes, and above 30 pupils transferred to it from the Central school. The attendance has since increased so much that two additional teachers has been found necessary, and the expenditure may be said already to exceed the income, since the superintendence, prizes, &c., have to be provided at the cost of the Central institution. This has been brought to the notice of the Educational Inspector, Captain T. Waddington, and he has taken steps to secure a better distribution of the funds. The new schools at Balsar, Naosari and Bilimora are for other races as well as Parsees, and are conducted by the Educational Department. The branch school in Chandanwadi had 199 pupils in January, 1866, received 153 new pupils during the year, transferred 15 to the Central school, and 122 left it. The average number during the year was 217 boys, with an average daily attendance of 182. The total numbers on the registers of the three Bombay schools in January 1866 were 915, the number admitted during the year 582, left 537; and the average number on the registers 954, of which the daily attendance was 802 or fully 84 per cent. This shows an increase of 68 in the numbers and of 60 in the daily attendance over the preceding year. The object and aim of the institution, is to provide a substantial vernacular and English education free of charge to such as are unable to pay for it; whilst such as can do so are expected to pay a very moderate fee. There are a number of pupils attending the schools at present, whose parents are able to pay, but do not; and, on the other hand, it is encouraging to find others showing their good sense and independent spirit by voluntarily paying for the education of their sons. The fees from such have amounted during the past year to Rs. 475. The period of attendance at school is still too short, yet it is improving; in 1862 I found the average period of continued attendance of each boy to be about 19 months, and now I find it to be about twenty-two months. A few do attend much longer, but the great majority only for a short period, and that often irregularly; and though some have previously attended other schools, and others return after a year's absence or so, yet it is not to be expected that the school can do much with such pupils. I have in former years pointed out the main difficulties to be contended with; and with an insufficient staff of teachers and want of accommodation these schools might well shrink from competing with others. Indeed six years ago there seemed but little hope, with only half the pupils now in the Central school, of a much higher standard than is now attained by the 3rd class. Yet with the means at disposal, it was able to pass five students at the University matriculation examinations in 1864, and two last December, though, but for the unfortunate "History paper," that disappointed the hopes of so many, at least two more out of the five presented would have passed. The sudden rise of prices and the abundance of employment, however, has taken away all our best pupils during the last two years. I have never been able to get information respecting one-fourth of those that leave the schools. Of those who left during the past year we only know that 15 obtained employment in banks and mercantile offices; 6 obtained employment in printing offices; 5 obtained employment on railways; 29 obtained employment in service and trades. One of the students who matriculated last December holds a scholarship from the institution at the Elphinstone College. The other is engaged as an assistant master in the Central school. Of the great majority we have no information though it is certain very many of them obtain respectable employment. During the greater part of last year the schools were under the charge of Mr. James Scorgie, who appears to have discharged his duties with attention and fidelity. I resumed charge in October last, and in January and February, Captain T. Waddington examined the school under the standards for grants-in-aid sanctioned by Government.

Tabulated forms showing the results, which were satisfactory, here followed. To 60 of the pupils of the first three classes in the Central school certificates of eligibility for the lower grades of the public service were awarded by the Inspector.

In his report Captain Waddington says of the first class in the Central school :—"Their reading was clear and intelligent and they showed a good acquaintance with the structure and idioms of the (English) language, as evinced by their paraphrase of a rather difficult passage. They were well up in grammar, and analysis, and in translation they did remarkably well, though perhaps their renderings were sometimes too literal. Their spelling was excellent. They did well in euclid, almost without exception." * * * In paraphrase of vernacular poetry and grammar too they did and to my satisfaction. Geography and history, though not included in the grant-in-aid standards, formed subjects of my examination. In the former all but 8 did well, and many remarkably well. In some points remarked by Captain Waddington, the class did not acquit itself so well as was expected. I need not give the details of the examination of the other classes in the different schools; the tabulated results show that on the whole they were satisfactory. "Looking at the schools connected with your institution as a whole," he concludes, "I can safely say that they are steadily out of the work set down for them, and that in the face of very considerable difficulties. For instance, the fact that the Central schools, with an average attendance of 493 boys, and with only one European master, succeeds in educating boys up to the matriculation standard, is a proof that it is well and efficiently conducted." To accommodation, it is now two and a half years since the first steps were taken towards securing a building specially constructed for a school. Government was then memorialised for a site on the Esplanade, but the one granted, besides being inconveniently situated, was too small to afford any space for play-ground. In October last the Panchayat, secured a site in Hornby Row. Though larger than that offered by Government, it will be necessary to raise the building to four stories and, as suggested by Captain Waddington, secure additional area, in order to obtain the needed play room for the girls and younger classes of boys; and when they consider its necessity in different ways, I cannot for a moment suppose the gentlemen of the Panchayat will hesitate in carrying into effect such a suggestion as is for the permanent good of the school. For the middle and older classes of boys, it is hoped Government may be pleased to grant space for an enclosed play-ground and gymnasium on the opposite side of the street, in lieu of the site of which the institution could not avail itself.

The girls' schools are not under my superintendence, but are conducted under the direct supervision of Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee and Chemunlall Nundlall. Captain Waddington's report to the Punchayat as to the Fort girls' school states :—"I examined the first four classes more or less in detail, and am able again to report favourably of their progress and state of efficiency. The first class added 35 more Bank shares, making in all a capital of Rs. 6,85,000, exclusive of the premium on the shares. The monies were vested with the Government of the Honorable East India Company as trustees, the Company on its part agreeing to allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the three lakhs of rupees deposited with them. The income of the institution, it was arranged, should be divided into 400 shares and apportioned thus :—180 shares to be applied in Bombay in educating and otherwise assisting poor Parsee children of both sexes; 50 shares to be in assisting the poor and disabled, in paying the marriage expenses of their daughters, and defraying the cost of their funerals; 35 shares to be in maintaining a school at Surat; 45 shares to be in like charities at Surat as in Bombay; 5 shares to be for a school at Bharuch; 15 shares to be for charities at Bharuch as in Bombay; 20 shares to be for education at Udwada; 20 shares to be for charities at Udwada as in Bombay; 10 shares to be for a school at Naosari; 20 shares to be for charities at Naosari. There are thus 180 shares expended on other charities and 220 on education —180 in Bombay and 70 in the Mofussil. By judicious management on the part of the Panchayat the funds have been so augmented that the amounts allocated are in every case 30 or 40 per cent. larger now than formerly, and pauperism has, so far as I am aware, been so dealt with, that if a re-allocation of the income were now made, founded on the experience of the past eighteen years, I believe less than 100 shares at their increased value would be allotted to other charities and the remaining 300 be available for education, and closer examination might elicit a still more satisfactory conclusion. The proportion of girls who passed was greater than in the boys's school and about the same as in Government vernacular boys's schools in this division. The boys' school was by no means in a satisfactory state. The master was therefore removed and a passed normal scholar from the Surat training school appointed to succeed him. I examined the English school at Surat in October last, when 105 boys were presented under the several standards, of whom 73 passed 30 were [illegible] subjects below the standards, and had made fair progress. The boys' school at Surat sent 9 boys to your English school, and passed 11 under the third standard. The Surat girls' schools are in a fair state, and their needle-work was good. The Naosari schools maintain their character as among your best schools. The one at Gundevie is stationary as regards number, but the pupils were 'well up' in the subjects taught, and sent 15 boys to the English school during the year. The boys' school at Billimora is in a good state, the new master, Paragji Raguath, being a very hard-working man. The Udwada school was in an unsatisfactory state in consequence of the continued sickness of the master, who has lately been replaced by a more competent man in every respect. The school at Tarapoor is the least satisfactory of your schools—the pupils were 'poor' in everything. The master has lately been changed, and it is now improving. The Bharuch school is the best of your vernacular schools; it passed the 10 boys for admission into the Government English school in that town, and its state generally is creditable to the master." In conclusion, it must be gratifying to the gentlemen of the Panchayat and to all friends of education to know that the institution during the past year has been educating upwards of 1,100 girls and 1,631 boys in its different schools, and is really succeeding in imparting the education it aims at conveying to its pupils. And that the funds are well employed is borne out by the fact, that the accommodation is not sufficient for the 1,688 pupils in the Bombay schools, and that must check further increase at present in them. The condition of the schools, as attested by the Government Inspectors, must be gratifying and encouraging to the gentlemen of the Panchayat.

After the reading of the above report a large number of the older boys attending the schools were briefly examined. They gave short recitations in English in a most creditable manner, and were questioned at length on different subjects by the Rev. Dr. Wilson. A class of girls was afterwards examined in the vernacular, and, as usual, they were called upon for a Guzerati melody. This being over, His Excellency handed the successful boys their prizes, which seemed to be more than usually valuable. Mrs. Gerald Fitzgerald distributed the girls' prizes.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson then spoke as follows :—I have been requested to say a word to your Excellency about this Parsee Benevolent Institution which has brought us together on this gratifying occasion, but after the full and lucid explanations which have been made in the Report which has been read by its able and energetic Principal, Mr. Burgess, I scarcely feel it becoming to comply with the wishes expressed to me. The Institution, it will have been observed, was founded by the late venerated Parsee Baronet Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and his benevolent consort, still surviving. The large sum (of about four lakhs of rupees) forming its foundational endowment, it is to be borne in mind for the credit of that distinguished family forms only about a tithe of the contributions made by it to the cause of philanthropy in the West of India. One magnificent specimen of this liberality appears in the extensive hospitals surrounding the Grant Medical College, as which the numerous native residents and visitors of the island of Bombay principally obtain their medical and surgical relief. Numerous other exhibitions of its action appear at all the towns and villages of the Northern Konkan and Guzerat in which any Parsees are to be found. This munificent liberality, too, has produced various commendable imitations in the Parsee community, so much so that the Parsees stand pre-eminent among the natives of Western India for the extent and good direction of their charities. For this the more to be commended, that they are only a fraction of the native society by which we are surrounded. About thirty years ago their numbers were estimated at about 50,000; and their population now may be reckoned at double this amount. How pregnant with social good has been their benevolence! That they have been able to do so much for the cause of charity is the consequence of their success in business, particularly connected with mercantile life. This success, it is worthy of notice, began first to appear under the British Government; for by the predecessors of that Government, both Hindu and Mahomedan, they were long kept in a state of great depression. Had they not had great internal energy, however, it would not have yet appeared. Though they are the decendants of a small body of poor Persian refugees who fled first into the deserts of Iran from the intolerant armies of the Saracens, and afterwards came to the shores of Western India about the eighth century of the Christian era, they belong to a most vigorous and energetic stock. It strikes me that we are prone to do injustice to the role of ancient Persia on the pages of general history. Though remembering that the states of Greece had a higher civilization than Persia, we must ever with gratitude and sympathy (like the educated Parsees themselves) refer to

> "Marathon renowned and Salamis,
> Where freedom on the hosts of Persia
> Shook fear and dire discomfiture,"

and rejoice in its repulsion, we must remember that Persia was the greatest empire that was ever founded in Asia, extending from what is now the boundary of Chinese Tartary to the shores of the Hellespont and from the mountainous range of Alburj to the banks of the Nile. It required an Alexander the Great for its subduement; and even his conquests were not long continuous in its territory. The Arsacidan dynasty was of a mixed Grecian and Persian character; and in the commencement of the third century of the Christian era, it had to give way to one purely Persian, that of the Sassans, which continued to the times of the irresistible Saracens backed in the North-East by savage hordes. The Parsees, though few in numbers, have undoubtedly a good deal of the vigour of their ancestors; and free from the social manacles by which many around them are bound, they have done wonders, especially in the developement of the commerce of Western India. True many of them, from causes known to all, are at present well-nigh prostrate; but it is fully to be expected that, profiting by the lessons of experience which others have to learn as well as themselves, they will soon rise again and resume their place in fair business and liberal ministration to the wants of their fellowmen. The continuance of their educational efforts, and especially of those devoted to the training of their daughters (in which efforts they are excelled by none of the natives of India now bestirring themselves in this good cause), is a happy omen in their favour. This much I venture to say as an old British resident in Bombay, who feels encouraged by what he knows of the Parsees in general and what has been here witnessed this evening in this place. (Applause.)

His Excellency then rose and said : Ladies and gentlemen, you have just heard some observations from an old friend—Dr. Wilson. Let me ask you now to listen to a very few words from one who has recently come among you,—who would yet, like him, be considered a friend, and who I assure you takes as warm and as sincere an interest in the prosperity of this Institution as any one among you. It has been a source of gratification to me that the only two public meetings at which I have taken the chair since my arrival among you have been meetings to promote education. Upon the first occasion I presided at a meeting where the object was to promote the interests of a society devoted to the education of children mostly of my own race and of European descent, and to bring them up so that they should make the name of Englishmen respected and honoured in the country in which they now are. I am now called upon to preside at a meeting in which the interest—I was going to say—is not less, but I will go further and say it is almost even greater, because the field you have before you is wider, the results that you have to look to are more important, and I am sure that there is nothing which can be more deeply interesting to those who are engaged in the government of this country than those institutions which tend to raise the qualifications and the character of the native children. (Applause.) And I am more particularly pleased to attend this meeting, and to see you, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, so close to me, at a meeting of a society that bears the name of one of the Parsee community who was not only loved and respected here, but, believe me, was equally honoured and equally respected wherever his name was known in that country which you are pleased to call Home. (Applause.) And an enviable reputation, Sir Jamsetjee, has your father there. In olden times, if a man wished to mark his desire to promote the interests of his fellow-creatures or to mark his

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Last week an unfortunate young man committed suicide in the "British Hotel," an inquest was held by the Coroner, Dr. T. G. Hewlett, and the following verdict was rendered by the jury: "That the said Caspar M. Jung *instigated* and *seduced by the devil* by force and arms in and upon himself did make an assault," &c. A copy of the proceedings of the inquest will be transmitted to the authorities at Bremen, the birthplace of the deceased, and no doubt will reach also his bereaved parents.

What impression this verdict will make, every sensible man may easily imagine. It is hard to hear the dreadful tidings that a dear member of one's family, in a strange country, thousands of miles away, forsaken and alone, without any one's sympathy and help, has laid violent hands on himself, but downright desperation and distraction must be the consequence of the above-mentioned inhumane and diabolical verdict.

Who is responsible for this degradation of the British name and civilization? for, surely, only a most brutal savage and inhumane community can tolerate that such an infernal act is perpetrated.

The responsibility clearly rests with the Coroner, Dr. T. G. Hewlett, who calls himself M. D.

A doctor of medicine holds one of the highest missions on earth, he ought not to care what religion, caste, clan, tribe or nation an individual belongs to, he is to mitigate and assuage the sufferings of humanity, unceasingly and even without hope of recompense, to have forgiveness, compassion and mercy for all infirmities, be they even the consequences of crime, he has nothing todo with religious dogmas, nothing, in fact, with *the devil and his works*.

The verdict proposed by Dr. Hewlett is unworthy of a disciple of nature; it was given in the true spirit of a hangman of the nineteenth century or of the grand-witchfinder Mathews of the seventeenth.

Bombay is clearly not the place for Dr. Hewlett, she ought to turn his attention to China, there, once a year, the devil is driven out of every hamlet, village, town and city, even at Sacramento city, California, the Chinese have recently petitioned the Mayor to be allowed to drive the devil out of town.

What a splendid field of operations for him!

There is no palliation in it, that the verdict was given according to an old formula, a Coroner, a Government officer, besides adhering to prescribed rules, must use his discretion, must possess a sense of rectitude and justice spontaneity of action, must be a gentleman having a backbone.

If Dr. Hewlett had recollected the following:—

> Justum et tenacem propositi virum
> Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
> Non vultus instantis tyranni
> Mente quatit solida,

he would have shunned an obsolete jargon.

COSMOPOLITAN.

[Dr. Hewlett is not responsible for antiquated law forms, and our correspondent perhaps is not aware that legal phraseology is almost the only thing under the sun that does not partake of human progress. The following extraordinary effort at banality is a correct copy of the verdict and only requires to be printed to astonish and puzzle even Englishmen. The writer has made a tremendous effort to be exact if not intelligible, and we recommend his production to the University Examiners as a test of their students' knowledge of English:—

Bombay to wit.

An inquisition indented, taken for our Sovereign Lady the Queen at the English hotel in Bombay aforesaid, the third day of April in the thirtieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, before Thomas Gillham Hewlett, Esq. Coroner for Bombay, aforesaid, on view of the body of Caspar M. Jung *alias* Jones, there and then lying dead upon oath of

MR. G. GILLIBAND,
" G. CONDON,
" G. COLSAL,
" H. PHILLIPS,
" W. GIBSON,

good and lawful men of Bombay aforesaid, duly chosen, and who being then and there duly sworn, and charged to inquire for our said Lady the Queen, when, how, and by what means the said Caspar M. Jung *alias* Jones came to his death, do upon their oath say, that the said Caspar M. Jung *alias* Jones not having the fear of God before his eyes but moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the third day of April, in the year aforesaid, with force and arms, at the English hotel in Bombay aforesaid, in and upon himself, in the peace of God and of our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, then and there being feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault and that the said Caspar M. Jung *alias* Jones, then and there had and held in his right hand, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, to and against the forehead of him the said Caspar M. Jung *alias* Jones, did then and there shoot off and discharge, and that by the means of the shooting off and discharging, of the pistol aforesaid, he the said Caspar M. Jung *alias* Jones did then and there, give unto himself, with the leaden bullet so as aforesaid, discharged and shot out of the pistol aforesaid, by the force of the gunpowder aforesaid in and upon the head of him, the said Caspar M. Jung *alias* Jones, one mortal wound of which said mortal wound, he the said Caspar M. Jung *alias* Jones, then and there did instantly die, so as the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do say, that the said Caspar M. Jung *alias* Jones, committed suicide by shooting himself. In witness whereof as well the Coroner as the jurors aforesaid have hereunto set their hands this day and year above mentioned.]

(Here follow the signatures.)

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS

(From our Own Correspondent.)

SHOLAPORE, 9TH APRIL.

I AM glad to see that the cotton presses of the East India Company have resumed work this morning, the missing portion of the machinery having been supplied, I believe, by a firm in Bombay. A three years lease of the Company's premises here and at Julgaum has been entered into with Messrs. Mooljee Jetta and Co. which cannot but prove advantageous to a Company that has so long had to contend with innumerable difficulties, and I think such an arrangement reflects credit on the Secretaries. The leesees, determined not to allow the press at Sholapore to remain idle, are bringing up cotton from Barsee to be pressed; this speaks well for native enterprise, as Barsee is at a distance of 50 miles from Sholapore.

Mr. Temple arrived here by train on the 7th instant, and, after a short stay for refreshment at Ramsawmy's Hotel, left the same evening by mail cart for Hyderabad. Mr. Temple was accompanied by his Secretary.

Yesterday a salute of nine guns were fired on the occasion of the arrival from Poona of Brigadier Staveley who has come up on a tour of inspection of the troops.

We are having some heavy showers of rain which are invariely accompanied by thunder and a good deal of lightning.

BARODA, 7TH APRIL.

HIS HIGHNESS the Guicowar is now making a sacred cover, or *pir ka chadar* to be put over the celebrated black stone at Mecca, known, I think, as the "Kaaba." You will perhaps ask how it is that he, a Hindoo Prince, should thus favour the Musulman religion. The fact is that Khunderao Maharaj is singularly in advance in his race in liberality of thought, and exempt from bigotry in a remarkable degree. Whatever his own private opinions on religious subjects may be, he quite recognises freedom of belief, and liberty of reason. He is evidently hot in favour of a state creed, but argues thus, "I am a king, and my duty is to secure the greatest happiness of the greatest number of my subjects; not to impose Procrustean doctrines on varying minds, nor to favour one class of opinions at the expense of the rest. I rule over both Hindoos and Musselmans, and owe a kingly duty to both." His Highness is remarkably consistent: even in his personal appearance and dress he effects a judicious compromise; thus, he neither shaves his beard, nor allows it to grow, but clips it with scissors, keeping it about an inch long, and with a well defined parting in the centre. He fastens his coat neither on the right nor the left, but down the middle. At the durbars, the young Nawab, who is the chief Mussulman in Baroda, sits on his left. He has never failed in showing the light of his countenance to the Hindoo portion of his subjects, and now he is about to bestow a special mark of favour on the followers of the Prophet.

I do not know how big the Kaaba is, but it is to be presumed that the cover is made to fit; in which case the stone must be about nine feet long, nine feet broad, and seven feet high. The *chadar* is being made in five pieces, for the four sides and the top. The pattern of each piece is slightly different, though a strong family likeness obtains in all. Imagine then millions of minute pearls, being the best of what are known as "Leeo" pearls, strung and stitched on to the ground-work of green silk; any ground-work presenting a strong and smooth surface would do equally well, for the pattern covers it entirely; conceive this soft white bed of pearls enlivened by graceful curves and figures traced in colored beads of the same size as the pearls, beads of emerald green, of ruby red, and of turquoise blue; the beads, however, are of glass and come from the wonderful land of "Wilayat." From the centres and corners of the patterns rise bosses of table diamonds, mixed with a few emeralds, and supported by rows of fine pearls, of the size of grains of dhall. The piece which is being worked to form the top of the *chadar*, is very rich in these bosses, and is more elaborate in its workmanship and pattern than the others. The work as a whole is a remarkable specimen of the ingenuity and patience, as well as of the [illegible] of His Highness, who will have it, I am told, from first to last, not [illegible] lacs of rupees which I may [illegible] and seventy thousand pounds. [illegible] is expected to be about a [illegible] which about nine or ten [illegible]

appearance of the *chadar*, it is difficult to describe a native pattern, but I may add that the soft grounding of the pearls with the bead tracery, is not unlike a white cashmere shawl, with a very delicate pattern all over it.

THE FINANCIAL DILEMMA.

(From the Friend of India)

THERE are only two possible courses before the Government of India—(1) to improve the License Act so as to meet the unanimous objections brought against it, or (2) to adopt some other tax at once. The former course is hardly possible and is not likely to give satisfaction. Either Government not only could easily do but is bound to do, because it has publicly departed from Mr. Massey's pledge that the license tax was of a temporary character. In its reply to the Trades Association Government very wisely expresses its determination "that a *permanent* addition to the resources of the Empire is necessary for the maintenance of the public credit." Will an improved license-tax be such an addition? The improvement would consist of exempting all incomes under Rs. 500 or, if going so low as Rs. 300, of reducing the tax to Rs. 2 a year. On the other side the grades would have to go higher, so as to catch the very wealthiest proportionally. Had Mr. Massey adhered to his original limit of incomes of Rs. 10,000 a year, the income-tax returns show that no less than 826 persons in Bengal and 543 in Calcutta with incomes between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000; sixty persons in Bengal and 55 in Calcutta with incomes from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000; and 27 persons in Bengal and 39 in Calcutta with incomes above a lakh of rupees, would have escaped with the same payment as the clerk on Rs. 334 a month. Apply this to Bombay, the North Western Provinces, and the rest of India. It is useless for a Government to fight a sentiment so unanimous as that which such inequalities as these create. Government might then add two higher grades and equalise the rates on public companies in a similar manner and try the tax for a year. But this would not go far to lessen the indignation of the public. For it would not catch every landholder and landholder. Many of the holders of vested or realised wealth would still be exempt from burdens borne by the fluctuating salaries of professional men. And the measure would be less of a license-tax, more an irritating misnomer, than ever.

There remains, then, the other horn of the dilemma—the substitution of another tax for that which has unfortunately become law so rapidly. The speakers at the Town Hall fell back on that recommendation which we believe to be far more iniquitous and dangerous than Mr. Massey's impost, an increase of the salt tax. Mr. Bullen Smith declared that no arguments had ever been advanced to prove the severity of its incidence on the lower classes. If these classes were heard for themselves we feel assured that the existing duty would be at once reduced. So unscientific, so opposed to all justice, is a tax on such a necessary of life as salt that more than once Parliament has been with difficulty prevented from ordering its abolition altogether. So late as 1864 a distinguished Member of Parliament was only prevented from making a motion in the House to this effect by the remonstrances of Anglo-Indians in London of whom the present writer was one, and by the conviction that Sir John Lawrence would never tolerate an increase of the wrong. The labouring classes for 160 miles around Calcutta may have improved in comfort, but their condition generally all over India was well described by the ryots of the Midnapore village which Mr. Herschel visited, as "always miserable." Medical men assert that the prevalence of cutaneous disease and the frightful ravages of epidemics among the cattle are due to the dearness of salt. We shall never be driven out of India till the masses rise, and if we wish to hasten that event, we will increase the salt duty at a time when the high price of rice has created general discontent and famine sweeps off its half million every decade. Could any facts be more eloquent than these two? Rajputana salt, which supplies all North West and Central India, coasts at Sambhur lake 1*jd.* a maund and is sold to the labourer with wife and children in Agra, not many miles off, at half a sovereign. Again, the last Oudh administration report records in dry figures that 3001 persons were seized for smuggling 155 maunds of salt and 1950 were punished in 1865-66. This small quantity compared with the number of persons shows, says Mr. Strachey, that the action of the excise officers is directed against "the most petty domestic manufacture." What fact could be more disgraceful to the salt monopoly than this, that since we imposed it on Oudh its officers confess that the consumption of a necessary of life, for man and beast, which abounds at their doors and should be as free as the rains of heaven, has decreased 3½ lakhs of maunds! Mr. Strachey has prepared a paper, which should be published, shewing why a succession duty in India would be a mistake.

Still, if every class was fairly taxed and if there was no other means of increasing the revenue, four annas a maund might be added to the salt duty and the question might be tried. But what is the fact? The non-landed classes pay no appreciable taxes whatever. As was so often said in the Town Hall, they are all willing to pay what is just and necessary. We would not burden the poor man, whether he be a baboo on twenty rupees a month or a labourer on five, so long as the capitalist, the professional man, and the trader go free. And there is a necessity. No one who denies that under stands the rudiments of Indian finance. We have returned to the era of normal deficits, which Mr. Wilson came out to remove, thanks to Sir C. Trevelyan's obstinacy. Expenditure, unavoidable and just, increases faster than revenue. The interest on new loans has to be met. The subordinate officials have to be improved in pay. Such great undertakings as the completion of each trunk railway from coast to coast have to be carried out under guarantee. And above all a cure has slowly but effectually to be provided for the precarious character of the opium revenue. Nothing will do this but a graduated income tax, so low at first as to be felt little more than the obnoxious license tax, but so elastic as to be capable of immediate increase at the moment that a crisis demands abnormal expenditure. It is the least unfair of all direct taxes, for it affects each man proportionally, and it will catch the zemindar in permanently settled districts as well as the fundholder, without adding to the already heavy burdens on land. Evasion has been great, no doubt, but that was because of the inquisitorial character of the tax. Let all who have no fixed or certain incomes be graded according to the five years' experience of the old tax, or show their books. Each year the working of tax would be improved till it became as smooth, and yielded as fairly as even its predecessor did in Calcutta, Trinoot, and Bombay. Sir John Lawrence, with a true instinct, was opposed to the abolition of the former income-tax. The Government of India wishes a "permanent" addition to the revenue. Let it make up its mind to this so long as people are as willing to bear it as the Town Hall orators represented, and prudently withdraw an impost which possesses none of the equal incidence of a rate on incomes and all the objections of class taxation.

Since writing the above we have received an able letter on the same subject which will be found elsewhere. Our correspondent chooses the first course we have discussed. His objections to the English income-tax do not apply to one under which, with uncertain incomes fairly graduated, there would be no inquisition; or to one on the non-landed classes and the permanent settlement zemindars who pay no appreciable taxes whatever.

THE MAHARAJAH SINDIA AND HIS ADMINISTRATION OF GWALIOR.

(From the Friend of India, April 4.)

THE Viceroy's speech to our feudatories at the Agra durbar was pronounced too imperious and even "hectoring" by the advocates of the claims of pensioners like the Mysore and carnatic families to the government of millions of Her Majesty's subjects. All in India who know the duty laid upon us to secure the welfare of the forty-eight millions entrusted to native chiefs with hereditary rights, welcomed the authoritative advice of Sir John Lawrence. The only doubt was whether it would be followed by much more active and frequent interference, than has been shown by the Foreign Office and its political agents since Lord Canning resigned the reins into the hands of Lord Elgin.

The advantage no less than the duty of stirring up our nobles to act for themselves in the interests of their tenantry has been just illustrated by the Maharajah Sindia. We are willing to confess that the Indian journals have too indiscriminately turned their attention to the defects and the shortcomings of His Highness' administration. All that has been said of his treatment of Sir Dinkur Rao, of his continuing to confide in those who betrayed him and his sovereign in 1857, of his gusts of passion and his days of moody melancholy, and of his indisposition to spend a rupee in the development of his territory, was perfectly true. But it would have been more deserved had he been an English noble. When we reflect on the life which, in common with all Asiatics born to power, he led till 1854, the wonder is that he should have shown so much intelligence since that time, and that he should have consented to be saved by his trusty minister and our faithful adherent in 1857. And that wonder excessive flattery of Sindia in which Lord Canning indulged, turned his head none the less that he knew it to be so little deserved, and produced in him a deep discontent with an honour like the Star of India which was shared by so many of his countrymen inferior in rank, wealth and—according to Lord Canning—loyal services to himself. Not only, however, has injustice been done by public critics—ourselves among them—to Sindia from not recognising the difficulty of his position, but from misrepresenting and failing to give him credit for his really meritorious conduct during the past three years. When we think of Cashmere, the Guicowar, Holkar and the Nizam, not one of them of higher rank than Sindia, we must recognise the Gwalior chief as standing at the very head of all our nobles in a cheerful recognition of his feudatory relation to the English Crown, in a hearty obedience to even the wishes of the English Government, and in a willingness to improve his estates if not his tenantry. It is not generally known that when the present Viceroy assumed office he found in existence a pledge of Lord Canning to restore the Fort of Gwalior to the Maharajah. Military and political reasons rendered this inadvisable, but our duty was plain to redeem that pledge. The Maharajah was no sooner made aware of our wish, than he spontaneously cancelled the promise. What his sovereign's representative desired he declared himself willing to concede even if it involved his territory. There was no mention on his part of an equivalent. But it would have been churlish in us not to recognise the loyalty which thus exhibited us from a difficulty far greater than what has led before now to more than one war, and Sir John Lawrence, *after* the unconditional cession bestowed a battery of artillery on the Maharajah, because he understood that such a gift would be more highly valued than any other.

And now the Maharajah Sindia has been the first to act on the advice of the Viceroy at the Agra Durbar. There lies before us the *Gwalior Gazette* of 17th March, the translation of a few passages from which will enable our readers to judge for themselves how far the Gwalior chief is excelling his brother nobles in his loyalty to our power and his duty to our subjects, as rulers over a population and a territory unlike that of Saxony, the relation of whose sovereign to the King of Prussia expresses very closely the Maharajah's to the Queen of England. He enjoys an annual revenue of £939,910 from 2½ millions of people, while King Johann's civil list was only £128,000. Sir Dinkur Rao introduced into Gwalior our system of long village leases and thus for the first time created fixed property in land. Colonel Meade bore testimony, in his recent report to the prosperity which such a protection of the landholder and the peasant from the arbitrary oppression of former years has spread over the country. Indeed but for the contentment thus created the "many and grave defects in the administration" would excite the people to disaffection. The Maharajah has now extended this by a proclamation, part of which we translate from his *Gazette*. "The improvement of an Illaqa depends on the cultivation of waste lands. On the occasion of a recent tour to the territory of Malwa, several Pergunnahs were inspected, and it has been found that in many villages, lands fit for cultivation are lying waste." The evils of this in the desert aspect of the country and the creation of lairs for wild beasts and robbers is pointed out and the proclamation goes on:—

"As it is necessary for the good of the people and the improvement of the Illaqa to cultivate all the waste lands of several villages, notice is hereby given to the Semindars, Banjaras and Cultivators that they should improve such lands in their respective villages within two years, and submit every year through Patwareas an account shewing the quantity of land thus cultivated to the Tehseel Chudhery. Be it known to them also that they will enjoy all the advantages which may be derived from the cultivation of the aforesaid waste lands until their present lease expires, and that when a new lease is granted, they in consideration of their having only obeyed this order, will be allowed to hold such lands at a low rent."

The leaseholders are warned that, if they fail to do this in their own interests, the wastes, on the expiry of their leases, will be granted directly to cultivators.

The greatest difficulty outside of himself with which a reforming Native chief has to contend, is the want of fairly capable and honest officials. Even Travancore feels this. The Begum of Bhopal's administration has gone seriously back because the subordinates whom she trained in her youth have passed away. And Sindia's hatred to the Pundit class, whom Sir Dinkur Rao for the moment put down though he was one of them, but who again monopolise office to the ruin of the people and their own advantage, is not less than his late minister's. The introduction of officials trained in British districts is not popular, and when removed from strict supervision they are apt to become worse than the men they supersede, while they are the objects of incessant intrigue. To promote such education as will produce a class of competent officials the following proclamation appears in the same *Gwalior Gazette*:

"The Sircar has at its own expense established English Schools and Patshalas in several Illaqas with a view to enable the children of its subjects to acquire a knowledge of Hindee, Persian, Mariatta, Shastree and Engling, and to obtain appointments under Government according to their qualifications. But it appears from the report of the schools that the pupils, after acquiring a little knowledge, employ themselves in conducting the affairs of their own houses and never make such progress in the acquisition of knowledge of any language as to qualify them for appointments under Government. It is therefore deemed necessary that the masters of the schools and Patshalas should instruct the boys in such a manner as may enable them to acquire a knowledge of a language as soon as possible. When a boy has acquired a knowledge of any language, he might with a report be sent to learn the routine of business to the Cutcherry of a place near the language which he has learned, where he will be useful, and the officer thereof should keep such a person in his Cutcherry to learn business. After he has acquired a knowledge of the routine of the official business, an application for his appointment, on the occurrence of a vacancy, mentioning the post for which he may be found qualified, may be forwarded to the Durbar, and through the regular channel when necessary, orders will be passed thereon. If a student, after having acquired a competent knowledge of a language, wishes to become a teacher, it will be necessary for the master of the school to send a report of the qualifications of such a student, with his opinion, to the Sudder School in the Gwalior Cantonment by which the applicant after an examination will, according to his ability be appointed on the occurrence of a vacancy in a school or Patshala. It is notified that all persons after the perusal of the above, will send their boys to schools and Patshalas for the acquisition of knowledge."

The same *Gazette* contains a detailed account of the inspection of the School, Jail and Press of the Maharajah by Colonel Meade and Colonel Daly. There is in all this no such affectation of English forms, and no such pomposity as too frequently characterise the *Travancore Gazette* and lead us to suspect the accuracy of its descriptions and promises. As coming from a Native Durbar, and especially from Sindia's these proclamations are documents as hopeful as they are remarkable.

And they are spontaneous. The Maharajah is his own minister and master. Since the adoption of the boy Gunput Rao as heir-apparent, now known as Ramajee Rao Sindia, the Gwalior chief has been earnest in attending to his estates. His Dewan is too old to be of any use; his Naib Dewan, Dada Khurkey, whom chiefly he trusts, is merely the executive. His Highness has no more hearty or able and well-wishers than the Viceroy and the English people. Let him only go on as he has now begun, spending money more wisely, like his brother nobles of England, in the development of his property and for the good of his territory, relegating the faqueers, priests, astrologers and other birds of night whom he feasts to the darkness from which they sprung, and making roads and railways, and he will not merely obtain the good opinion of all honourable men and the favour of his Sovereign, but he will enormously increase his revenue. As a beginning and as an admirable investment for his wealth His Highness would do well to make a line of railway for the eighty miles from his palace to Agra, and might induce his smaller brethren to continue it till it branches out to Jeypore or Ajmere and the salt lakes, to meet the imperial line soon to be laid from Delhi to Ahmedabad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR, in an interesting book he has lately written concerning "Colorado"—the newest and most western of the United States—in which he has recently travelled, gives some amusing pictures of a society that has been precipitated, so to speak, by land-claims and metallic "diggings." Every man you meet, he says, has his pocket full of specimens."

When you are introduced to a stranger he produces a piece of "blossom rock," a "sulphuret, or chloride." The landlord of the hotel where you stop confidentially informs you that he owns 25,000 feet—"the richest lode in the country—assays 1,300 dollars to the cord sir." The clerk is the happy possessor of 10,000 feet; the porter (where there is any) has at least 5,000; while the chambermaid boasts of her own "Susanna Lode," or "Bridget Lode." The baker has specimens beside his bread; the dispenser of larger fare looks important and mysterious; the druggist is apt to give you "chlorides" instead of aperients; and the lawyer who takes his fees in "feet" (money being scarce) dreams of realizing millions after the Pacific Railroad reaches Denver.

He gives a description of the court-house—generally a log cabin—of the Far West. At the town of "Breckenridge" he saw two individuals entering the "court-house," and witnessed some primitive proceedings:—

One was middle-aged and carried a book under his arm; he wore "store clothes." The other, a lively young fellow with a moustache, sported a flannel shirt. The latter appeared on the balcony in a moment, and proclaimed in a loud voice, "Oh, yes! oh yes! oh yes! The honourable probate court is now adjourned!" I waited to see the honourable probate court come forth with the book under his arm; but, instead of that, the lively young man made his appearance for the third time with a new announcement: "Oh, yes! Oh, yes! The honourable commissioners' court is now in session!" How many other courts were represented by these two individuals I am unable to say; but the rapidity and ease with which the sessions were held gave me a cheerful impression of the primitive

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" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly bal nces. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto " 4 do
12 ditto " 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—100 LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital Rupees 8,93,150.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

FRETONJEE NOWROJEE FUCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, Esq.
CULLIANDASS MOHUNDASS, Esq.

Auditors.

Messrs. John Beattie and Hormusjee Jehangeerjee Dady.

Solicitors.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and HURRELL.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits according to arrangement.

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

Bombay, 12th February 1867.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1833.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue exceeds £310,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £10,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.

THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.

SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).

WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.

Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.

Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.

City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).

Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

" THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium remains due. Fines only charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Ages.	CIVIL. Half-yearly.			Monthly.			MILITARY. Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	3	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

Ages.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 or the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.

4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, ETC.

CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the inherent value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases." From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other remedies had failed."

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that Dr. J. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

Agents—CALCUTTA: SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co.; W. J. PETTAR, 74, Clive-street; NEW MEDICAL HALL COMPANY. BOMBAY: TREACHER & Co. HONGKONG: Mr. A. S. WATSON.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.

Be not deceived by any piracy, imitation, or substitution of the word CHLORODYNE, a name exclusively adopted by Dr. Browne for its wonderful property, the composition of which defies detection, and for the sole proprietorship of which in Dr. Browne's discovery a Verdict was obtained in the Court of Queen's Bench, June 26, 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, TO MESSES, &c.—We are in receipt of a large supply of TENANT'S BEER, (Capsuled) in excellent order and are selling off for Rs. 5½ per dozen, cash, to effect speedy.

5 per cent. discount allowed to large purchasers—TERMS—CASH. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc ... Rs.	6 8 pts.
	Do. ... "	12 0 qts
	Chateau Beltasse ... "	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moet & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure ... "	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche ... "	38
COGNAC	Vieux Pale ... "	18
	Tres-Vieux ... "	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne ... "	35

JUST landed TENNANT'S BEER in splendid condition, Capsuled Rs. 5 per dozen quarts.
1 Dean Lane, 18th March 1867. J. A. BROWN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

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